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Nippon Times

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¥200,000,000 LOAN IS EXTENDED TO P.I.; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Acceptance of Philippine Credit Request Announced on Wednesday—Vargas Grateful

At the request of the Republic of the Philippines, the Japanese Government, with a view to promoting the economic relations between the two countries, has decided to extend a credit of ¥200,000,000 to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines through the Bank of Japan, states an announcement made by the Board of Information on Wednesday.

An agreement concerning this extension of credit was signed on Wednesday between the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa and the Philippine Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Jorge B. Vargas.

The announcement follows:

"At the request of the Republic of the Philippines, the Japanese Government have, with a view to promoting the economic relations between the two countries, decided to extend a credit of ¥200,000,000 to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines through the Bank of Japan and an agreement concerning the matter has been signed on October 11 between the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, and the Philippine Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Jorge B. Vargas."

The contract for the ¥200,000,000 credit to the Philippine Government was signed between Viscount Shibusawa and Ambassador Vargas at 2 p.m. Wednesday at the main office of the Bank of Japan. Ambassador Vargas was accompanied by Philippine Finance Vice-Minister Pedrosa, and Takeo Haraguchi, Financial Adviser, [illegible], Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, and directors of the Bank of Japan were also present.

Vargas Expresses Thanks

Upon the conclusion of the credit agreement, Ambassador Vargas issued the following statement:

"It has been my great pleasure and privilege to sign today an agreement whereby the Imperial Japanese Government, through the Bank of Japan, extends a credit of ¥200,000,000 to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. In the name of the Government and People of the Republic of the Philippines, I wish to express deep gratitude for this new manifestation of friendship and goodwill given by the Government and People of the Japanese Empire.

"Throughout the negotiations which preceded the signing of the agreement, the Prime Minister and Foreign, Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Finance Ministers and other members of the Japanese Government, as well as their representatives in the Philippines under the able leadership of the Japanese Ambassador, displayed a sympathetic spirit of trust, understanding, and willingness to help that deserves special appreciation.

Will Bolster Structure

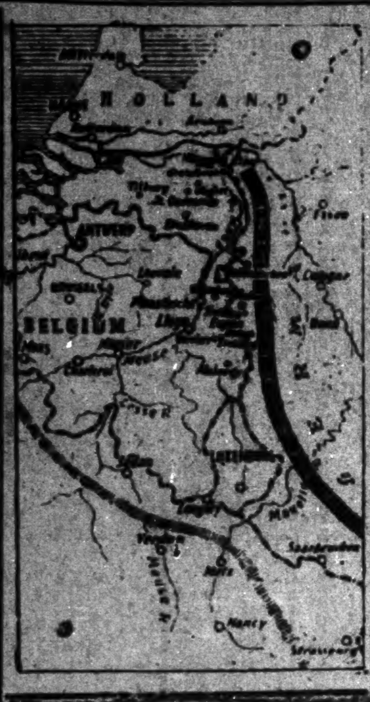
"This highly-welcome loan, in fulfilling its avowed aim of providing a basis for the further intensification of economic collaboration between the two countries, will also considerably strengthen the internal structure of public administration in the Philippines and stimulate economic activity in all sectors of of the population, thus enabling the Republic to cope more readily with the changed circumstances and to prosecute more effectively the war recently declared against the Anglo-American empires.

"The relations between the Philippines and Japan are firmly based on the pact of alliance between the two countries and on the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations. The agreement signed today is one more proof that these pledges of mutual assistance for the common good are not mere scraps of paper and not empty theory but a living force actively promoting the welfare of the East Asian peoples. It is convincing evidence of the practical value of East Asian unity and the growing reality of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for whose final and complete establishment Japan, the Philippines, and the other Oriental countries are now devoting their utmost efforts."

V-1 Hits S. England

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—The Germans directed some flying bombs against south England including the London area tonight, according to a London report.



Death Lis
In Enem

The following are the lists Japanese nationals who have d in enemy countries as reported the Foreign Office by the count looking after Japan's interests the respective places. The per nent addresses in Japan and ot information concerning those have died in North America are available. Any information c cerning the listed names is ki requested to be submitted to Office for Handling the Affairs Japanese Nationals in Enemy Co tries at the Foreign Office.

New Mexico, Sante Fe Intern Camp: Mito Kamei, Jinzo Nishizaki, Mitsui, Shigeru Miyama, Shigeru Ma Torahachi Toyokawa, Fusakichi Ta

New Mexico, Roseburg Intern Camp: Minetaro Hosaka, Ayao Ta Jinsaku Saito, Jenshiro Nakay Yahei Shiota.

North Dakota, Fort Lincoln Interne Camp: Chugoro Sakamoto, Tokut (Torataro) Katakura.

Oklahoma, Fort Sill Internment C Kenjiro Oshima, Alexander Ouchi, Shimada, Isaku Shimizu, Jin Azume.

California, Sharp Park Tempora Camp: Fuku Itashiki.

California, Tulare Canyon Internm Camp: Kazuruku Yatomi.

Louisiana, Livingston Internment Cam Risuke Uyeda, Itsuo Inagaki.

Montana, Fort Missoula Internm Camp: Seiichiro Ito, Shigeichi Hana Shigechi Hazama.

Texas, Kennedy Internment C Yukihiko Kobashigawa.

Utah, Central Relocation Camp: Baba, Katsuzo Nakazawa, Shun Cho Ozawa, Endo (Infant), Zenji Taka Wasa Enomoto, Mantaro Takemoto, Yoshida, Chokuro Yamano, Oto Masuda, Takatoshi Yoshida, Kikuo hara, Toshiko Yoshida, Matsu Mori

Arkansas, Lower Arkansas Relo Camp: Ichi Tanchi, Mika Ka Tsune Ishiki, Kakichi Hirata, Shin Morishige, Iwataro Konishi, Seijiro tsuda, Ichizaemon Nakagawa, Sa Konishi, Shigeichi Tomoe, Sano Heisaku Nakaya, Hikojuro Kondo, emon Goto, Shigemi Yamazato, Ma Matsuda, Ryunosuke Otto, Yoshino Ryuji Maruki, Ryozo Nakamura, K Fujimoto, Ryokichi Nakayama, Ki Fukui, Zenjiro Hashimoto, Tame H Kito Hazama, Sannosuke Hiraoka, kazu Isonaga, Asao Kagawa, R Nishimoto, Teruo Ozaki, Tokuyo Katsujiro Suzuki, Kameo Yama Kosaburo Yoshimoto.

Idaho, Minidoka Relocation C Takeji Abe, Kiyoshi Fujita, Shinji shimi, Fusa Haramatsu, Shigetaro Yae Kato, Kazunosuke Kawamura, buro Matsukawa, Itsusaburo Mita, saburo Moriyoshi, Sadakichi Shi Shiozo Shio, Shika Sonoda, Mats Tanimoto, Misu Terao, Chozo Hisaji Yoshida, Kenjiro Ehama, Ume mura, Magoemon Omoto, Fuyuno O Kimi Suzuki, Kodenji Yokozawa, S suke Hachiya, Matsutaro Iwata, Obata, Kin Shibata, Koichi Toyoda, Hirose, Kiyoshi Muraoka, Tokuzo zaki, Kiyohei Shoji, Rikizo Yamagu

California, Tule Lake and other r tion camps (All deaths in 1942): Arao, Totani Awano, Kenji Oriki, Fujita, Komatsu Higashihata, Kum Hiraoka Mitsuo Hiroshima, Ki Imai, Den Iwasaki, Ryuichi Ka Takeichi Kanemoto, Gozo Kido, K Koto, Densaku Mafune, Takichi M Matsuhara (girl), Genichi Miyake, hiro Maezaru, Tsurukichi Nagafuji, Nishimura, Yoshio Oda, Kohei Iwashiko Sawai, Seiichi Takeba Toku Tanabe, Kenzo Toda, Mitsuro kamoto, Gaku Yamada, Yamuro Komatsu Higashibara, Kohei Obata, jiro Koto, Yotsue Tokunaga, Miyamoto, Iwakiko Yamashita, Sawai, Shuzaburo Doi, Tsunekichi Sue Hamagami, Kichihei Mats Hanako Saito, Kyuzo Kunugi, Yamashita, Hisajiro Taketa, Kana kemori, Sakuzo Mori, Kaneichi Kanichi Mori, Mitsue Kashi, Toichi Nakatomi, Shigero Doi, Kazuma Miyamura, Kaneo Nishimoto, Ringo Matsuoka, Magotaro Matsumura, Kaado Okubo, Chujiro Matsumoto, Shizuno Kawada, Yoshio Goto, Mitsuzo Aso, Tama Tamae, Kinosuke Ikeyama, Matsu Tanabe, Katsumi Masui, Minetaro Kawasaki, Jinzo Yoshida, June Yasuda, Fusa Hayashida, Kunihei Yoshida, Seiji Ogawa, Taichi Kodama,

Koda, Iwao Isojima, Monchemo gami, Gihei Ikegami, Itsuo Iked Kobayashi, Tsuru Masuya, Chokich Masu Araki, Kume Matsuno, Shoen Chin, Jo Iwasaki, Haru Kao Chin, Riya Sakai, Tsuchio Kura Naruse, K. Sonokawa, R Manjiro Morizaki, Yoshi Yamazaki Chin, Koji Sakai, Renkin Ko,

HEAVY BATTLE RAGING AROUND AACHEN SECTOR

Americans Have Not Yet Succeeded in Completing Encirclement of City

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Described as one of the heaviest battles since the beginning of the invasion, the fighting in the penetration area between Geilenkirchen and Aachen continued also yesterday with undiminished ferocity with air forces and artillery units of both sides joining in, but the Americans still failed to complete the ring around the fortress of Aachen while units which broke into the southern part of the town were driven out.

The great battle raging in the Aachen area still remained the focal point of the struggle on the Western Front. General Alexander Hodges yesterday brought up further fresh forces with the immediate aim of cutting off Aachen and the ultimate aim of breaking through to the left bank of the Rhine.

Tenacious German resistance succeeded also yesterday in frustrating the American intentions and in the course of numerous counterattacks recaptured several places. The situation at present is generally consolidated.

Yanks Intensify Attacks

The Americans yesterday pressed hard from the Alsdorf area toward the southeast and south to make a junction with the southern force striking northwestward between Aachen and Stolberg to complete the ring around Aachen.

Air formations of both sides joined the fighting with bombing and machine-gun attacks while artillery fire was stepped up considerably. The Americans advancing eastward [illegible] enemy troops between Boesweiler and Alsdorf.

As the costly onslaught against St. Malo, the Americans also in this sector are recklessly throwing in tremendous men and material into the costly battle which is described as one of the heaviest since the invasion.

The American major offensive in the Aachen sector, however, is considered to be only a prelude to a still larger offensive involving the entire anti-Axis left wing with the British concentration in the Nijmegen area coordinating with the American operation around Aachen to break out of the narrow Nijmegen bridgehead and to break into the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district and the northern German plains.

British Massing Troops

In the Nijmegen sector, enemy forces maintained their remarkable reticence which, however, failed to conceal the fact that the bulk of the British 2nd army has been concentrated in the Nijmegen bridgehead. German military experts are of the opinion that this extraordinary massing of troops especially of tank and artillery forces can only mean a pending major attack by the British.

Perhaps not directly connected with the Aachen offensive but nevertheless an element in the plans was the gravity center formed in the Lorraine fighting zone at the beginning of the week when three American infantry and tank divisions attacked between Pont-a-Mousson and Chateau Salins on a 12-kilometer broad front. This right wing consisting of the American 3rd and 7th armies are no doubt called upon to bind the German forces and diverting attention from the centers of the offensives.

The objective of the attack was primarily the German bridgehead on the Seille near Nomeny. In extremely hard fighting the onslaught was checked in front of the new German defense lines northwest of Nomeny.

The strength of the enemy forces concentrated in this sector indicates that this attack has more than only local aims—the attacks appear to be directed against the Saar district.

Meanwhile, the situation in Holland remained unchanged during the past 24 hours and the fighting exceeded local importance only in the German bridgehead south of western Schelde, where enemy forces are trying to advance also from the sea as well as along the roads from Antwerp to Bergen Op Zoom where the Canadians attacked fiercely. They were able to stretch their lines in front of the narrow isthmus leading to the Beveland Peninsula, but were unable to gain control to it.

Resentment, Gloom Fill Chiang's Capital As Nippon Units Continue Swift Advance

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—A gloomy atmosphere pregnant with sullen resentment against America and Britain now prevails in Chungking, according to Brooke Atkinson, Chungking correspondent of the New York Times.

"On September 17," Atkinson said in his dispatch today, "this correspondent reported that a bit of 'refreshing breeze' had begun to blow in Chungking but, in view of subsequent developments, he now finds himself constrained to say that this breeze has stopped completly." In three weeks' time, the correspondent said, the atmosphere has changed from an optimistic, tolerant air to a gloomy and silent one.

The vigorous activities of the United States 14th Air Force and plenty of American war supplies to the front notwithstanding, the Japanese have continued their steady advance along the railway line to Liuchow and also occupied Foochow, thus consolidating coastal defenses, Atkinson admitted. The correspondent asserted that Chungking was now confronted with the possibility of losing not only the entire eastern half of China but also foodstuffs, mineral resources, revenues and smuggled goods which are indispensable to the blockaded Chungking area. Chungking is also confronted with the pressure from the Powers in regard to the proposed reorganization of its military system and political unification.

Atkinson said that the people of Chungking, their sentiment aroused by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's word, "lavish" in describing American aid to Chungking, have now begun to ask how much Chungking has profited from foreign aid. Recalling that Chungking was in a less critical position than at present when it was fighting single-handed, they now think that the regime will be better off fighting alone, the correspondent said.

Even those people, who so far had refrained from criticizing foreign countries, are now openly demanding increased material aid, Atkinson asserted, adding that whereas Chungking organs have so far assumed an attitude of gratefulness, tolerance and understanding in regard to British and American aid, they have now taken America and Britain to task for the responsibility for the crisis Chungking now finds itself in. The correspondent quoted the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking official organ, as insisting that "the Chungking regime is fully entitled to having America and Britain to lend their army forces on Chinese coasts."

Not a few people in Chungking are apprehensive that the Japanese may advance toward Kweiyang and eventually capture Kunming, Atkinson said.

Referring to Chungking-Yenan relations, the New York Times correspondent observed that the Chungking regime, now realizing that after all it can rely on nobody but itself, has remarkedly stiffened its attitude toward the Yenan government, reverting to its old policy of several years ago. Arguments on the proposed Chungking-Yenan coalition government which were permitted a month ago are now prohibited as a scheme to overthrow the Chungking regime, the correspondent said adding that a Communist paper in Chungking, Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, was ordered to suspend publication on the charge of advocating the establishment of a coalition regime.

Atkinson deprecated the prospect of the Chungking-Yenan controversy being solved by the negotiations started between the two parties early in May. Declaring that Chungking is now passive, negative and filled with chagrin, the correspondent asserted that the regime is now firmly determined never to concede to foreign criticisms.

CHURCHILL, STALIN END FIRST PHASE OF TALKS

Second Meeting Held by Eden And Molotov; British Premier Lauds Red Army

Special to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, October 10.—Following the conclusion of the first conference held here last night for three hours between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, a second conference between Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, took place today with the attendance of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow. After the conference, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov held a second meeting. Another conference is scheduled for Wednesday.

It was announced that the principal topic of these talks in Moscow is the final phase of the war against Germany and that W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, will also join the discussions which have the full approval of President Roosevelt.

On his arrival in Moscow, Churchill paid tribute to the great achievements of the Soviet army. He stated that they dealt mighty blows and was the first to smash the spirit and war machine of the German army. Moreover, he declared that he had arrived full of confidence that the war was won and that when it was won, 'we shall all try to make the world a better place for the masses of people to live in."

Churchill As Concessionaire

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Many pending questions will be settled in accordance with the Soviet aspirations as a result of the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, to Moscow, declare German political circles. In other words, Churchill has again made the trip to Moscow as a concessionarie.

"The problems being discussed in Moscow are obvious; namely, all questions concerning the Near East and southeastern Europe, primarily Poland sand Greece," these quarters said. "The belief that Churchill traveled to Moscow in order to make a firm stand against Premier Josef Stalin is erroneous. The entreating voices of the British press which preach unity at any price between Britain and the Soviet Union will be topped by the concessions Churchill is going to make in Moscow."

Berlin considers it interesting that President Roosevelt is not participating in the meeting. Roosevelt, it is believed, definitely has no wish to jeopardize his reelection chances by making concessions to the demands of Premier Stalin.

The Wilhelmstrasse believed that Britain and the Soviet Union will be in agreement concerning the European problems and that Churchill will not oppose the complete sacrificing of Bulgaria and Rumania. Also Churchill will be willing to sacrifice northern Greece including Salonica to Premier Stalin as he had sacrificed Poland.

In connection with the question of how the Dardanelles will be dealt, the Wilhelmstrasse saw no reasons why the Soviet Premier will be any more lenient today than before.

To Discuss Polish Issue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—The announcement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival in Moscow for his first meeting with Prmier Josef Stalin coupled with the full-page publication of the preliminary result of the Dumbarton Oaks talks gave no hint of any direct connection of the two, according to a Moscow dispatch.

The Iranian oil problem, too, is expected to be discussed at the Moscow talks but no mention has been made to this effect, although Soviet papers carried detailed articles concerning the exploitation of Iranian oil.

Only the Moscow evening paper, Vechernaya Moskva took up the question of what topics would be discussed in the Churchill-Stalin conference. "It is reasonable to assume," the paper said, "that problems which remained unsolved at Quebec will be discussed between the two leaders with the discussions mainly centered around Poland. Solution must be found also for the entry of Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the Polish Committee of National Liberation in London and his colleagues and their willingness to cooperate in the Lublin Committee. The future of France and its position in the world must also be discussed."

KWEILIN DRIVE IMMINENT AS PREPARATIONS RUSHED

Nippon Units 25 Miles From Objective—Direct Thrust on Liuchow Also Feared

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Speculating on the further move of the Japanese Forces now operating at a point, 25 miles north of Kweilin, an A.P. cable from Chungking made the following statement:

"At present, the Chungking forces are battling with the Japanese at a point, 25 miles north of Kweilin, but no conspicuous progress has been witnessed along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. However, according to well-informed quarters, the general lull now prevailing is of a temporary nature and that the Japanese Forces which have been strengthened by a stream of reinforcements and have also been reorganizing their troops, may launch a great-scale general attack against Kweilin.

Further calculating on the Japanese drive, the cable said that the Japanese Forces might directly strike at Liuchow breaking through Kweilin while conducting pincer attacks against the walled town from the east and west simultaneously.

Lingchwan's Fall Looms

The fall of Lingchwan, advance defense base northeast of Kweilin, is now a matter of time as severe battles have developed there between the Chungking forces and the newly reinforced Japanese Forces, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi dated October 9.

The dispatch said that the battle has now developed to the stage of an offensive-defensive campaign for Kweilin. In this connection, the Central News Agency in Chungking is quoted to have reported as follows on October 8:

"The Japanese who have been [illegible] and are at present locked in severe struggles with Chungking forces in the northern outskirts of Lingchwan, 20 kilometers northwest of Hingan.

"Along the Kwangsi-Kwangtung border region, the Japanese after occupying the Tanchuk airfield and Pingan, advanced 20 kilometers farther northwestward on October 5 and are at present engaged in bitter fighting at the western outskirts of Hokowsu."

Meanwhile, a United Press dispatch from Chungking on October 9 said that in accordance with the order to defend Kweilin at any cost, the headquarters of the Chungking forces has completed the total militarization of the entire city and also fortified natural caves scattered in the hilly regions around it, where large troops are stationed and ammunition and provisions to sustain them for over a month are stored. The headquarters itself, the U.P. report added, has moved into one of these dens from where it is directing the entire garrison.

COAL SHORTAGE IN INDIA

Exports to Be Stopped Completely, New Delhi Announces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 10.—Export of coal from India has been stopped completely for some time, it was announced by the Supply Department of the Government of India today, according to a New Delhi diapatch.

Before the war, India was exporting coal to Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, China and Hongkong. Ceylon was one of the most important importers and used to take nearly a quarter of India's total coal exports.

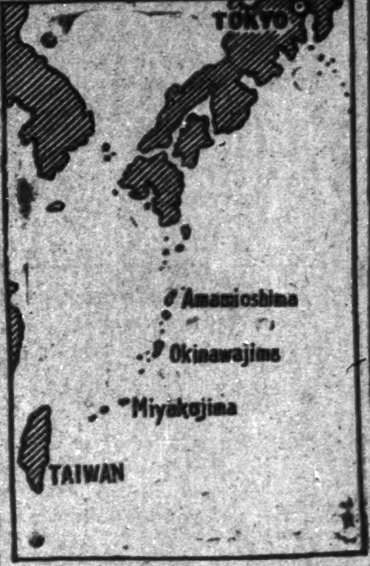
After the commencement of the war, India was supplying substantial quantities of coal to the Middle East for the conduct of the war on that front. In 1943, when India itself started to suffer a coal shortage, exports to the Middle East were stopped, but due to Ceylon's requirement involving India's paper production, it was determined to meet its demand.

Recently it was decided that India's coal position no longer permitted any exports, and as a result of this decision, export has been stopped altogether.

Bans News on Greek Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—The anti-Axis headquarters in the Mediterranean area has decreed a general ban on the news concerning all operations in the Greek fighting front, according to a London report.



NIMITZ SEEN PERTURBED OVER NIPPON SUCCESSES

U.S. War Plans Said Gravely Affected by Japanese Victories in China

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, expressed deep concern over the success of the Japanese operations in China in speaking to the press today, according to reports from Pearl Harbor. Nimitz spoke as follows:

"The Japanese advances on the east China front will probably give rise to grave consequences. Unless the Japanese are stopped, the future American strategy in that area will face tremendous difficulties. As a result, at least of the fresh Japanese operations, the American forces will encounter greater hardship in establishing bases in China. In order to launch powerful air offensives on the Japan mainland, it is absolutely essential for the American forces to have footholds in China."

[illegible]

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 10.—The American plan to attack Japan from bases on the China Continent has been frustrated by the grand-scale Japanese operations with the result that the United States military command will have to revamp its war strategy.

Admitting this fact, an A.P. correspondent, reporting on October 8 from a base of the U.S. air force in China, stated as follows:

"Owing to the fact that the Japanese are succeeding in driving the Chungking army and the American air force out of eastern China, the anti-Axis forces are compelled to revise their war plans."

Chungking, which is shedding much blood in its mad attempt to resist the Japanese, has received the greatest blow from the Japanese offensive.

The greatest crisis since the Chiang regime moved into Chungking is being faced by that city today. Reports from foreign sources reveal the fact that the internal conditions of the regime have never been as bad as they are at present. Some quarters predict that when Kweilin and Liuchow fall into the hands of the Japanese Forces the Chungking regime will be plunged into an unprecedented political crisis.

Under these circumstances, the United States is now face to face with serious difficulties strategically as far as the war in East Asia is concerned, and it will be necessary for America to reexamine the situation both politically and militarily.

Senior Statesmen Meet

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso conferred with senior statesment at noon Wednesday at his official residence. Present were Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, and former Prime Ministers Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, General Hideki Tojo, and Koki Hirota. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was absent. Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai also participated in the conference.

Press Moves to Paris

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—The press section attached to the anti-Axis headquarters of the invading army in Europe, together with 45 correspondents of various news agencies, moved into Paris today, according to a London dispatch.

Italian Fleet in Pacific

Domei

ZURICH, October 10.—The Italian fleet belonging to the Bonomi regime is reported to be participating at present in the Pacific operations, according to a Chiasso report by the Swiss news agency.

S.W. ISLE GROUP HIT BY 400-ODD PLANES; 26 RAIDERS DOWNED

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Attacks on Okinawajima, Miyakojima, Amamioshima

Over 400 enemy carrier-borne planes appeared in four waves to attack Okinawajima, Miyakojima and Amamioshima on October 10 between 7 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Imperial Headquarters also revealed that in their intercepting attacks, the Japanese Forces stationed on these islands accounted for 26 of the raiders shot down.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

2:30 p.m., October 11

"An aggregate total of about 400 enemy carrier-borne planes attacked Okinawajima, Miyakojima, and Amamioshima islands in the southwest group of islands in four waves from about 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on October 10.

"Intercepting the raiders, our Forces stationed on these islands shot down more than 26 planes.

"Some damage was caused to the ground facilities and shipping on our side."

Enemy Task Force Active

After carrying out two air raids on the Philippines on September 21, the powerful enemy task force was concentrated in Mariana waters and, appeared in the southwest islands area early on the morning of October 10.

In four waves, enemy carrier-based planes, aggregating about 400, attacked Okinawajima, Miyakojima, and Amamioshima islands in the course of eight and a half hours from 7 a.m. that day.

Counter-attacking the enemy, Japanese Units stationed on these islands downed more than 26 planes and repulsed all the others.

The enemy task force is still cruising in the waters off the southwest group of islands and its activities are being watched.

Enemy's Shelling Continues

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, in continuous battles on Peliliu Island, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops which attacked Japanese positions around Mt. Suifu on the morning of October 8.

On the other firing lines on the island, the situation was rather quiet and without visible development. Nevertheless, intense enemy shelling and bombing attacks continued throughout October 9, but no large-scale onrush of enemy units was launched.

For two hours from 11:30 a.m. on the same day pillars of black smoke shot up high into the sky in the area west of the airfield following the bursting of explosives. This conflagration appeared to have occurred as a result of the successful penetration of the Japanese raiding units into the adjoining sector of the airfield.

In the waters off Peliliu Island, the enemy hospital ships that have already made their appearance in an attempt to pick up the wounded and sick numbered nine in all.

Heavy, intense fighting is continually raging on Gadobusu Island where the enemy has already started to utilize the airfield.

Continues Air Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, October 11.—A formation of about 30 small enemy planes tried in vain to attack Sorong on New Guinea on the morning of October 9. Japanese Units shot down or damaged several planes in the ensuing combat.

Consisting of B-26's and P-38's, a group of 30-odd enemy aircraft attacked the northern part of Halmahera Island during the morning of October 9.

A total of 20-odd four-engined large enemy planes raided Koepang on Timor Island on Monday morning when the Japanese, in intercepting the invaders, shot down one craft. On the same morning, small enemy planes, numbering 30, attacked Bula on Ceram Island.

Two enemy aerial assaults were directed against Balik Papan in Borneo on Monday night and the following afternoon. In the first raid, 12 large enemy planes appeared. Mainly consisting of B-24 bombers, about 140 planes came attacking on the second day.

GERMANS AGAIN REPULSE SOVIET CIRCLING DRIVES

Push Toward East Prussia, Trapping of Riga Defenders Both Defeated, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Another Soviet attempt to encircle the German northern army group failed again yesterday despite the employment of 40 fresh infantry and tank divisions, according to latest frontline reports.

In the enterprise not only to dominate the Baltic coast, but to encircle and annihilate the German defenders in the region of Riga, two operations are distinguishable. One is the fan-like advance toward the East Prussian frontier while parallel with this action runs the operation against the German bridgehead positions which protect in a large circle the town and port of Riga as well as the roads leading from the town and whose rear is guarded by the German navy in Riga Bay.

In both of these fighting sectors, mass Red Army assaults failed completely yesterday through tenacious German resistance. The Soviets made some gains, but they did not attain their objectives on either fronts. Even the interruption of German communications in the direction of the East Prussian frontier could not be carried out. Their attacks near the frontier at Memel and further to the southeast were intercepted by the German troops striking out from their prepared positions east of the border. Soviet losses were considerable.

At the other extreme end of the Eastern Front, Red Army forces pressed forward in what has become evident as a strategical encirclement operations against eastern Hungary with three army groups. They are planning apparently to encircle this area in a sweeping pincer movement from the north and south and to tie down the German and Hungarian forces from the east by strong attacks in the eastern Carpathians and Carpathian Ruthenia.

Soviets Bled White

If the fighting at Dukla Pass and other Beskide passes receded to only local fighting during the past few days, this is merely due to the white bleeding of numerous Soviet infantry and tank formations which had been employed there.

In the meantime, Soviet and Ru- [illegible] north of the southern Carpathians and out of this area they thrust not only toward the Iron Gate, Belgrade and Tisza, but also spread northward from Arad. The latter thrust which crossed the highway to Budapest in the Debica area will obviously be continued in the direction of Dukla Pass. Should these forces join hands with the forces advancing from Sanok they would stand to threaten from the rear the entire defense of the eastern Carpathian Ruthenia.

At present, however, fierce German resistance at Dukla Pass has upset this plan and in eastern Carpathian and Carpathian Ruthenia, German and Hungarian forces have secured the frontier and are continuing stubborn resistance against all Soviet attacks.

After fierce fighting at Kreisch River, the Soviet thrust from Arad northward was checked east of Gyoma while in the meantime a renewed Soviet thrust resulted in fierce fighting west of Debreczen.

Compared with these heavy battles in the south, fighting along the entire central sector is of secondary if not only of local importance.

On the Vistula near Debica, east of Tarnov, at Varka to the south of Warsaw and north of Serok on the Narev, fighting is grim but it is apparently a Soviet move to tie down the German troops there and divert attention from the other Soviet enterprises.

Soviet attacks in the Novgrod and Vilkovishken sectors, however, must be judged differently. They are without doubt closely connected with the large operations at the northeastern corner of East Prussia. Although fighting is only of local nature at present, action on a major scale is expected shortly in this sector.

Corinth Reported Captured

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—British invasion troops today captured Corinth, located on the northeastern coast of Peloponnesus peninsula and connecting the peninsula with the Grecian mainland, according to a Rome dispatch.

Turkish Policy Attacked

Domei

MOSCOW, October 10.—The Soviet press continues its sharp attack against the foreign policy of Turkey and against the attitude of the Turkish press on the Balkan question. The organ of the Soviet Army, the Red Star, declared that the cooperation of Turkish surgeons was not welcome in the operation to be performed on Europe.

Argentina Uninvited To White House Rite Feting Columbus Day

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Argentina is not included in the invitations sent to other Latin-American Government representatives to attend the White House ceremony on Thursday in celebration of Columbus Day, the White House announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said that Argentina had not been invited because "we have no relationship with the present Argentine regime." President Roosevelt is scheduled to make a brief radio speech on that occasion.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 10

The harassing V-1 fire was continued also last night against the greater London area.

The focal point of fighting in Holland for several days has been shifted to our bridgehead south of the western Scheldt and to the approaches to the island of South Beveland. Enemy attacks at the Leopold Canal were unsuccessful. South of Breskens, our troops are engaged in hard fighting with the landed enemy. In front of the approaches of South Beveland, a Canadian break-through attempt was foiled and the dent achieved by the enemy was sealed off.

In the Aachen area, the situation has become consolidated as the result of our counter-attacks and the southern fringe of the city was freed from the enemy. Northeast of Nancy, our troops on both sides of Nomeny withstood further American attacks and destroyed 31 enemy tanks and armored scouting cars.

In the forests of Parroy and in the western Vosges, the fighting which is partly heavy and in which the enemy is suffering severe losses is being continued for the much contested for woods, villages and hilly positions.

From Dunkirk and St. Nazaire, there are reports of heavy artillery fire and successful engagements with superior enemy forces. The garrisons of La Rochelle and North Gironde repeated their sorties deep into the forefield of the fortresses.

In several night engagements off the Dutch coast, patrol vessels of our Navy, in addition to the success reported in yesterday's official German war communique, sank three more British E-boats. Moreover, two E-boats were damaged of which one has probably sunk in the meantime. Nine out of 12 attacking enemy aircraft were downed by escort vessels of the Navy and by flak off the southwestern Norwegian coast.

Despite inclement weather conditions, the Americans continued their attempts [illegible] especially east of the road from Florence to Bologna but our divisions like last week repulsed all enemy attacks in the forefield of our main fighting line or checked them in front of the reserve positions. The attempt continued by the British 8th Army to pierce the flank of our advanced positions in the mountains west of the Adriatic Coast at Rocca Casciano and at the upper Rubicon was foiled.

In the Balkans, our troops at several places of the former Bulgarian western border contacted Bulgarian troops. Our formations especially Alpine troops of the Army command and of the Waffen S.S., after the heavy defensive fighting during the last few days have now launched successful attacks both in the Zajecar and Belgrade areas and dispersed major Soviet forces.

In southern Hungary, the Soviets succeeded in gaining a foothold at several places on the western bank of the Theiss. The counter-thrusts carried out by German and Hungarian formations removed most of these enemy bridgeheads. In the area southwest of Debrecen, there was embittered defensive and offensive fighting. In the wooded Carpathians all Soviet efforts to occupy the important passes were foiled.

At Novograd and in the Vilkovishkeh area, the enemy made numerous unsuccessful attacks. North of Memel our stubbornly fighting divisions checked the enemy off the eastern Prussian border, while south of Libau, at Mozaiken, and at the Riga bridgehead heavy Soviet attacks were foiled.

On Oesel Island, the garrison of Swerbe withstood heavy Soviet attacks and destroyed seven heavy enemy tanks in fighting at close range.

In Finland, a Finnish battalion was wiped out south of Rovaniemi when it made an unsuccessful attempt of driving a wedge into the flank of our detaching movements. Alpine troops on the Arctic front effectively supported by the Luftwaffe repulsed several Soviet attempts at encircling our positions.

At the focal points of the Eastern Front, our battleplanes with telling effect attacked the enemy spearheads as well as enemy communication lines in the rear. In violent aerial combats together with the flak, 119 Soviet planes were shot down of which 85 alone were destroyed in the Petsamo area.

Under the cover of a complete overcast sky, the Anglo-American terror bombers made daylight attacks on Schweinfurth, Mainz and Coblenz, and night attacks on Bochum, Wilhelmshaven and several towns in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, 16 enemy aircraft were downed.

U.S. in Big Debt

Domei

GENEVA, October 10.—Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, declared that it will take 301 years before the people of the United States have paid off their last instalment on the costs of the second World War, according to a London report.

ARAB NATIONS CONCLUDE MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA

Subjects Discussed Still Unpublished—Fall of Egyptian Cabinet Proves Shock

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 10.—The preparatory Arab League Conference, presided over by Premier Pasha Mustapha Nahas of Egypt, came to an end on October 8 after completing its labors.

An official statement, immediately issued, said that the task laid before the meet had been all accomplished.

Then suddenly, King Faruk I dismissed the Pasha Nahas Cabinet.

The King's action was unexpected and proved a great shock not only to political circles but likewise to various Mohammedan countries.

The preparatory Arab League Conference, called in Alexandria on September 25, was attended by delegations headed by the Premiers of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Transjordan.

To the conference, Palestine sent an unofficial representative but did not take part in the discussion. Through its representative it merely kept in touch with the countries present at the conference.

Upon the opening of the Conference the Indian Muslim Committee is said to have sent a telegram to Premier Pasha Nahas, expressing a hope for the success of the Conference and indicating its readiness to give the fullest measure of assistance to Palestine.

After Premier Pasha Nahas, who in an address opened the Conference, the heads of the delegations attending spoke.

From the day following the opening of the Conference all discussions were held behind closed doors.

From the 28th, when the delegations met in full session for the second time, representatives of Saudi Arabia and Oman joined the Conference.

The matters that came up for discussion have not been published yet.

According to the newspapers and radio broadcasts in the Near East the matters which received the attention of the Conference were the Palestine question, the national frontiers of various Arab countries, the principle of cooperation among various Arab countries in political, economic, and social fields, and the status of those Arab countries which are not independent or [illegible] outbreaks of terroristic violence against the police in various parts of Palestine while the conference was proceeding.

CHUNGKING DEMANDS AID

Ta Kung Pao Says U.S. and Britain Must Effect China Landings

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—The establishment of a "second front in East Asia" was again demanded today by the Chungking organ Ta Kung Pao, according to a Chungking dispatch. The paper said:

"The Japanese Army's pressure on Chungking is increasing in intensity, and the Chungking regime is about to face a precarious situation. Of course, internally it is necessary for Chungking to arrange immediately a political truce, but at the same time, in view of the present situation, the Chungking regime can be said to have the right of demanding the United States and Britain to revise the Europe-first principle. The Pacific war situation has undoubtedly undergone a change, but the United States forces, as Admiral Nimitz declared sometime ago, should return to their original plan of landing on the Chinese coast and must land on the coastal area of either Fukien or Chekiang provinces after attacking Taiwan by going round the Philippines. And now it is also the time for the British army, too, to attempt something. In fact, it is an urgent matter of the hour for the British forces to land in the Kwangtung area by bringing their Far Eastern fleet from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific.

"The Chungking forces once assisted the British army in defending the Burma district, and now the Chungking regime sees the necessity of receiving help from the British army. Should Britain still keep on looking the present war situation with her arms folded, she will not only betray Chungking but also deceive the United States. China is the only giant land fighting front against Japan, and the final victory must after all be secured by land battles."

Reich Plane Faster

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—British airmen captured by the Germans declared today that the German "Jet" as they call the rocket propelled air plane is much faster than the fastest anti-Axis plane, the unarmed Mosquito plane, according to a Svenska Dagbladet report from London.

New Speedy Reich Bomber and Alleged V-2 Bewilder Enemy Troops on Western Front

Bewilderment and fear have gripped the enemy camp as the Swallow, new German Nozzle bomber, made its appearance for the first time on October 6 over Western Europe, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi dated October 7.

The Germans have also started to use a new type of bomb which the enemy believe to be the V-2, according to the same dispatch which describes these new German weapons as follows:

"The Germans are turning out Nozzle planes on a big scale. The production of these planes had been suspected by the enemy for some time and efforts are being made by him to produce a plane superior to the new German model.

"An Exchange dispatch to hand states that the Germans have been putting these Nozzle planes, above all the Nozzle bombers, which have struck terror into the hearts of the Americans and the British, to increasing use in actual warfare.

"The Nozzle fighters have already been in use on the Western front but it was not until October 6 that anti-Axis airmen had their first experience of the Nozzle bomber. It seems that on that day a group of British Tempest fighters were operating around the northern sector of the Western front when they observed five Nozzle ME-262 bombers called the Swallows, flying northward over the Nijmegen area.

"The Tempests, said to be the fastest of all the fighter planes in the British air force, attempted to get close to the Nozzles in order to attack them but to no purpose. The Nozzles went about dropping their loads of bombs and when they were through they increased their speed to more than 800 kilometers per hour and vanished from the spot to the utter bewilderment of the pursuers.

"In addition, various British circles received a severe shock when they read in the Daily Mail that the V-2 had made its first appearance on the Western front, according to a Stockholm report. However, this lacks confirmation from the German side and so it is impossible to tell whether the weapon is in fact the V-2.

"According to the Daily Mail, this bomb, supposedly the V-2, has a speed of from 2,000 to 3,000 kilometers per hour, which is about the speed of a bullet during the first part of its flight. Even when it draws near the earth, its speed is as great as 1,400 kilometers. That is why, the paper continues, neither Britain nor America has been able to obtain any knowledge of the exact shape of the projectile. Furthermore, the speed of the bomb is so great that it buries deep into the earth after hitting the ground. Because of this it is considered by experts to be less destructive than the V-1.

"The British paper also states that the Germans are preparing an atomic bomb which will be known as the V-3. Time alone will prove the true value of these new German weapons. But the fact remains that German scientists are equal to the task of devising ever new weapons of immensurable value to their country at this juncture."

BRITISH TRYING TO FORM BUFFER STATES IN EUROPE

Protection Against Soviets in Postwar Period Is Aim of Britain's Foreign Policy

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The policy of the British Foreign Office, according to the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, now aims at establishing some kind of "safety belt" against the Soviets in Europe in postwar days. The opinion is prevailing here that this political tendency in London has been the result of the recognition in Britain [illegible] the Teheran agreement. On the contrary, Moscow is expected to go beyond the concessions made by her two war partners. Consequently, in view of the present relation of strength on the continent, all Europe would fall into Soviet hands in case of a victorious Moscow.

The British Isles, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, are now trying to build buffer states across the Channel in order to prevent Bolshevist Europe from getting too near the British Isles. Such a plan, the spokesman opined, is based on military, strategical and political considerations of the 19th century. Modern weapons are rendering such a bridgehead useless. Moreover, it could easily be reduced. The spokesman, therefore, regarded the British plan as an attempt of the Foreign Office to get out of an embarrassing situation.

In the northeast, Britain wants to protect herself by a Scandinavian bridgehead. The British are reviving their Scandinavian policy, particularly in Stockholm, and are trying to promote the idea of a Scandinavian bloc under British influence as a supplement to the Channel bridgehead.

This endeavor of London, so the spokesman pointed out, is based on London's knowledge that Moscow, sooner or later, is going to incorporate into the Soviet Union the whole of Finland. The different treatment of Finland, compared with Bulgaria and Rumania, is because Moscow does not want to make a provisional arrangement in Finland but to prepare everything for the final incorporation.

The spokesman pointed out that the Kremlin thus far had not yielded any foreign political point of its program. This program contains, inter alia, the Soviet demand for an entrance into the Baltic. Consequently, the internationalization of Kiel Canal has been broached at Teheran. The spokesman doubted, however, whether the Soviets would be satisfied with this project since the canal could easily be blocked. It is more likely, he stressed, that the Soviets insist on having a base on the Kattegatt. The spokesman, therefore, assumed that Britain's entire Scandinavian policy was built on sand.

Labor Conference Held

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The conference of the Anglo-Soviet Labor Union Committee, comprised of representatives of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Union and of the British Council of Labor Union, was held in London fro September 2 to 6, according to London report. In order to ensu lasting peace, a resolution w adopted advocating stronger u among the labor unions of the Uni States, Britain and the Soviet Uni

Felicitations Wired By Fuehrer to Wang On Double 10th Fete

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on the occasion of China's Double Tenth Festival, which was celebrated throughout that nation today, sent a cordially worded telegram of felicitations to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking.

ELECTIONS ATTRACTING INTEREST IN ENGLAND

General Polls Considered Wi [illegible] tion of Parties Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—Overshadowing all formidable peacetime problems confronting the British Parliament is the question as to when the general election will be held, according to a report from the political correspondent of the Sunday Times dated September 24. The report continues:

"The general opinion is that it will probably be held next spring. Taking into account the changes in the war situation between the time of the election and the taking of the poll, it is the earliest possible date.

"It is a foregone conclusion that the Labor party will fight as an independent party. The reluctance of the members of the Liberal National party to fight as members of the Independent Liberal party is a stumbling-block to Liberal unity. It is thought that if they maintain their present position, they will not be opposed by the Conservatives.

"Behind the scenes party organizations are striving to repair the ravages of nine years without election and five years of war with the inevitable loss of electioneering personnel. Further statements on the war will be made by Prime Minister Churchill shortly after reassembling of the Parliament, and there will be a debate lasting two days.

"Ministers regard housing as the most pressing of all social problems. There is a good deal of support in Westminster for the creation of a separate Ministry of Housing. Several departments now have a hand in housing. The Health Ministry, which is primarily held responsible, has other important work, notably the Health Service.

"Malcolm Trustram Eve, Chairman of the War Damage Commission, who has been brought in to help with the London housing problem, particularly in relation to repairs on the flying bomb damage, will shortly consult with some 95 local authorities in the Greater London area. It is mainly a question of getting necessary labor and materials."

HULL SAYS PEACE PLAN IS DIFFICULT TO FULFIL

Idea Gains Approval of Dewey—Germans Say Scheme Is A Failure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 10.—"A long and difficult road lies ahead before the task is completed," Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State declared today in connection with the plan for the formation of a world security organization, which was drafted at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. He added, "We cannot hope to achieve such an objective of lasting peace without constant effort and unfailing determination that the sacrifices of this war shall not be in vain," according to a Washington report.

On the same day, President Roosevelt expressed gratification over the proposed plan, saying that he was satisfied and even surprised that so much could be achieved on so difficult a problem in so short a time. He added that preparations for a secure peace is a major goal for which the people of this world have been striving to attain for a lon time and now the task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun.

The results of the world security talks likewise met with the approval of Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York and Republican presidential nominee. Dewey hailed Dumbarton Oaks plan as a fine ginning for the momentous tas securing world peace, but wa that there is still much to be He said that "all peace-loving ple will rejoice that we have f so large an area of agreement a a world organization for peace."

Another Washington report that the ground work for las peace has been made even to point of using force to ensure p and international security. While the results of the Dumba Oaks Conference to date are final and conclusive, they do l to complete accord among pe loving nations regarding metho putting an end to wars.

In the meantime, the New Times, yesterday, declared that successful creation of a world se ity organization would not be po ble yet due to the fact that t are still many major political q tions left unsettled between Powers concerned.

Regarded as Failure

Domei

[illegible] Security Conference for the blishment of a new "League of tions" is regarded by the Wilh strasse as a complete failure. deed, one is convinced in Berlin this plan has not the slig chance of becoming a reality for political as well as military sons.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman this connection, said that "the is so intricate and cumbersome one could be certain that noth would come of it."

Continuing, he declared that agreement could be reached on main question of the security tem, namely, who was to be signated as an aggressor. It pears that it was the Soviet dele who had let the conference br down over the discussion on point, the spokesman added.

U.S. SOLON TO CHUNGKI

Mansfield to Gather Reports Lend-Lease Aid

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Representative Joseph J. Mansfield, Te Republican, is to leave soon o presidential mission to Chungk and is expected to return with concrete report concerning Le Lease aid to that country, acco ing to a Washington dispatch.

Mansfield announced today effective aid to the Chiang Gove ment is vital for the American p ple for "stronger Chungking the smaller effort the anti- has to make in China and American lives we will save." also expressed the hope to br back "concrete proposals" conce ing aid to Chungking.

SOVIETS WORRYING TUR

Ankara Fears Red Army Threat Balkan Area Entered

Domei

MADRID, October 10.—A seri threat of Turkey consequent u the recent drive of the Red Ar into the Balkans was indicated an Ankara dispatch to the lo newspaper, Arriba, today.

The report said that with the R Army approaching the Turk border facing Europe, the Sov Government has come to evince

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candidate Thomas Dewey has stated that the question of an Anglo-American alliance has been submitted to the Republican Post-war Investigation Commission. H. G. Wells, on the other hand, has declared that the formation of an Anglo-American alliance would be an irresponsible, unprecedented threat to the peace of the world and humanity.

(To Be Concluded)

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Nimitz Fools Scribes By Talking of Victory Over Japanese Fleet

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—American newspapers and agencies fell for the war's greatest hoax on Monday evening when Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, pulled the leg of the war correspondents during a press conference in Honolulu by reading to them a "communique" announcing an astounding victory over the Japanese Fleet, according to a New York dispatch. Actually, however, Nimitz had referred to a battle which had taken place 332 years ago. Some 80 minutes later, the first radio message by Associated Press declared that the wording of the communique had created a wrong impression.

INDUSTRIALIZATION MOVE IS URGED FOR CHUNGKING

Send Plant Equipment, Says Nelson, Addressing Relief Commission Meeting in Chicago

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Donald Nelson, former Director of the United States War Production Board and President Roosevelt's special envoy [illegible]

the New Republic of the Ph us- his ability swept all obst ech fore him and he was un the elected the first President. Aquino, speaker for the Nat eld sembly, is his energetic s of The recent appointment ort- Roxas as President of the Planning Board has also co strengthened Laurel's Go tion for Roxas is a financier of ave pute, who enjoys the abso He port of the educated class uld convalescing from a recen in Roxas would have rejecte responsible position but ng- earnest wishes of his intima uld Aquino. In addition, the eri- Government is supported question by such able state Clare M. Recto, Minister of ted Affairs, Quintin Paderes, Mi in- Public Works and Commun ply Rafael R. Lunan, Minister ials culture and Commerce, An sti- las Arras, Minister of Finan of filo L. Sison, Minister of , if Camilio Osias, Minister of will tion, Jose Yulo, Chief Justice the Supreme Court, Jorge P. ing Ambassador to Japan, and t ernors of Mindanao and o gions of the country.

Before the war, the p of world of the Philippines wa son ed into various political pa uld short, "Boss politics" was self in the country, with all its ast fluences, and little was an. bring about national and ra ing fication.

The Kalibapi

But, the Kalibapi, or Philippines Service Par the founded on December 8, 1 large number of patriots, the solved all the conflicting the factions into one party. A the mation, the Kalibapi was ing rather than a political bod ter at the replacement of ng materialism and other Wes en by the healthy spirit of he fice for the realization of en- tual revolution of the uid through the promotion o ask culture. At that time, re the American forces were the tive in the remote region to country, but Mr. Aquino, as ng Chairman of the Kalibap the personal dangers in orde an all parts of the country, to to his people of the new is- which had come into exist an delivered eloquent addr sh- every town and village rth and impressed his audien the where with the force and of his words. Pro-Ame ments among his listeners moved that they present selves before him, asking forgiveness. Thus, the Ne pines Service Party e branches in all district peace and order had been At present, there are 1,600, bers, including women a people in the Women's Se the Youth and Juvenile the Party.

The organization was t -ku, into a political party, t hi- taking place in June of when a committee of a ka- was appointed for the pu then, it has been playin minent role in drafting t dal. constitution, the selection sign for the national fla afo. election of the members tional Assembly as w Chairman, and the Presi new Republic.

With the completion o change in the makeup o bapi, Vice-Chairman, a rently Secretary-General Aquino, transferred his Osias, and devoted his t forts in the prosecuti numerous duties as Chai National Assembly. Ho his return from his re Japan as a special e Government, Mr. Aqui sumed his former po came vacant when M appointed Minister o

OVERSUPPLY OF LABOR PREDICTED IN AMERICA

Unemployed Will Probably Reach 8,000,000 After War In Europe, Says Woll

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Predicting the probable oversupply of labor in the United States after the termination of the European War, Mathews Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued the following warning, according to a Washington dispatch:

"It is most probable that 4,000,000 will lose their jobs with the termination of the European War. Should the program to convert war industries into peacetime plants fail the number of unemployed will probably reach 8,000,000. Following the termination of the war and the demobilization of troops, munitions industries will stop production and, at the same time, the people's purchasing capacity will decrease by $3,500,000,000."

In this connection, Paul McNutt, Director of the Wartime Manpower Commission declared, "Following the capitulation of Germany, America's munitions production will see a 40 per cent decrease. Therefore, the Government will no longer need control manpower, with 4,000,000 laborers freed from the munitions industries."

SIX BRITISH E-BOATS SUNK

Five Others Damaged by German Patrols Off Dutch Coast

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Six British E-boats were sunk and five damaged off the Dutch coast during naval engagements on the night of October 8 and early the next morning, according to latest figures.

During the clashes between British E-boat formations and German patrol boats off the Dutch coast on Sunday night four enemy E-boats were sunk and three others damaged, one of them so heavily that its total loss is probable. The Germans lost one patrol boat but most of the crew were rescued.

Another encounter occurred between German patrol boats and seven British E-boats off Ben Helden early yesterday morning. In this clash two more enemy boats were sunk and two damaged while the Germans suffered no losses.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, [illegible], Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

GOETHE PRIZE AWARD SET FOR KAYANO AND OKUTSU

Birthdays of German Philosophers, Herder, Nietzsche to Be Feted in Kyoto

The annual meeting of the Goethe Society of Japan will be held in Kyoto on October 14 at which the Goethe Prize donated by K. Imura, President of the Osaka Godo Limited and member of the German Cultural Institute in Kyoto, will be presented to Professors Yoshitaro Kayano and Hikotaro Okutsu, noted authorities on German literature of Keio University and Tohoku Imperial University respectively.

The Goethe Prize was established in 1943 and first bestowed upon Professor B. Adachi, famous anatomist of Kyoto Imperial University.

Also on the same day, a special meeting will be held to commemorate the 200th birthday of G. J. Herder, great German philosopher. Lectures will be delivered by Dr. I. Shinmura, professor and member of the Imperial Academy of Science and Letters, on "In Memory of Herder," and Dr. Naojiro Nishida, professor of Kyoto Imperial University, on "Herder and the Study of the History of Culture."

On October 15, the 100th birthday of Friedrich Nietzsche, outstanding German philosopher, will be commemorated. Professor [illegible] Abe of the Seikei High School, Tokyo, and Professor B. Eversmeyer of the German Cultural Institute, Kyoto, will give lectures on "Nietzsche as a Poet" and "Nietzsche's Conception of Asia," respectively.

Cable Briefs

FRANCE IN CHAOS

In 1940 France served as British cannon fodder; today, she is the object of exploitation by both Britain and America. The great enthusiasm following the "liberation" of France in August has been replaced by a feeling of the deepest despair as the people face a winter of the hardest trials and tribulations, according to the Volkicher Boebachter.

FOREST FIRE SPREADS

Tons of sorely needed lumber and pulp are going up in smoke as fierce forest fires rage through the rich timber lands of northern California. Besides the usual fire-fighters and equipment, some 200 soldiers and 80 convicts from San Quentin Penitentiary have been called out to try to help put out the fires. One fire is reported to have already swept over 3,000 acres.

HURRICANE HITS CAROLINA

And while fires rage in California, a hurricane is laying waste parts of the Eastern coast of the United States. The great wind which struck the North Carolina area brought with it torrential rains and waves nearly 50 feet high. Army and Navy planes have flown inland for safety and the weather bureau has sent out a warning to the people in the danger zone to leave immediately for places of safety.

Toyojiro Kameda Honored

In recognition of his meritorious services in the life insurance field, Toyojiro Kameda, President of the Daiichi Life Insurance Company who passed away on October 1, has been posthumously awarded the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Medium Cordon.

Tokugawa Made President

Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa assumed the presidency of the Imperial Life-Boat Association on Wednesday filling the vacancy created by the death of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira on September 13.

Army Drill Book Ready

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 10.—The Malai language edition of code and drill regulations of the Java Home Defense Army will be shortly completed as the result of 10-months joint work by the Japanese and Indonesian linguistic experts. The Japanese language edition is based on the Japanese Army regulations.

Exhorts Burmese Cadets

Domei

RANGOON, October 10.—Major-General Thakin Aung San, Burmese War Minister, speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the preparatory training class for non-commissioned officers and training class for aviation cadets, exhorted all trainees to seriously pursue their studies so that when the time comes they will be fully prepared to stand firmly in defense of their country.

Ugaki Reaches Nanking

Domei

NANKING, October 9.—General Kazushige Ugaki arrived here today and visited the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces. While here, General Ugaki is expected to confer with members of various Chinese and Japanese organs. Leaving here on Wednesday, he is scheduled to proceed to Shanghai again.

Platinum for Victory

Among the first to answer the Government's call for platinum were the leading movie actresses of Tokyo. Photo shows Miss Setsuko Hara (extreme right) and Miss Takako Iriye (second from right) giving up their platinum articles at the Matsuya Department Store on Wednesday.

Death List of Japanese In Enemy Countries

The following are the lists of Japanese nationals who have died in enemy countries as reported to the Foreign Office by the countries looking after Japan's interests in the respective places. The permanent addresses in Japan and other information concerning those who have died in North America are not available. Any information concerning the listed names is kindly requested to be submitted to the Office for Handling the Affairs of Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries at the Foreign Office.

New Mexico, Santa Fe Internment Camp: Mito Kamei, Jinzo Nishizaki, Niso Mitsui, Shigeru Miyama, Shigeru Mayama, Torahachi Toyokawa, Fusakichi Takao.

New Mexico, Roseburg Internment Camp: Minetaro Hosaka, Ayao Tahara, Jinsaku Saito, Jenshiro Nakayama, Yahei Shiota.

North Dakota, Fort Lincoln Internment Camp: Chugoro Sakamoto, Tokutaro (Torataro) Katakura.

Oklahoma, Fort Sill Internment Camp: Kenjiro Oshima, Alexander Ouchi, Itsuji Shimada, Iwaku Shimizu, Jinnosuke Azuma.

California, Sharp Park Temporary Camp: Fuku Itashiki.

California, Tulare Canyon Internment Camp: Kazuroku Yatomi.

Louisiana, Livingston Internment Camp: Rinike Uyeda, Hatuo Inagaki.

Montana, Fort Missoula Internment Camp: Seiichiro Ito, Shigeichi Hanawa, Shigechi Hazama.

Texas, Kennedy Internment Camp: Yukihiko Kobashigawa.

Utah, Central Relocation Camp: Kozo Baba, Katsuzo Nakazawa, Shun Cho, Hina Ozawa, Endo (infant), Zenji Takahashi, Wasa Enomoto, Mantaro Takemoto, Umeyo Yoshida, Chokuro Yamano, Otokichi Masuda, Takatoshi Yoshida, Kikuo Mizuhara, Toshiko Yoshida, Matsu Monili.

Arkansas, Lower Arkansas Relocation Camp: Iichi Tanchi, Mika Kawano, Tame Ishiki, Kakichi Hirata, Shinosuke Morishige, Iwataro Konishi, Seijiro Matsuda, Ichizaemon Nakagawa, Saijiro Konishi, Shigeichi Tomae, Sano Anzai, Heisaku Nakaya, Hikojuro Kondo, Fujiemon Goto, Shigemi Yamazato, Matagoro Matsuda, Ryunosuke Otto, Yoshino Miura, Ryuji Maruki, Ryozo Nakamura, Kenichi Fujimoto, Ryokichi Nakayama, Kisaburo Fukui, Zenjiro Hashimoto, Tame Harada, Kito Hazama, Sannosuke Hiraoka, Terukazu Isonaga, Asao Kagawa, Ryujiro Nishimoto, Teruo Ozaki, Tokuyo Saito, Katsujiro Suzuki, Kameo Yamamura, Kosaburo Yoshimoto.

Idaho, Minidoka Relocation Camp: Takeji Abe, Kiyoshi Fujita, Shinji Fushimi, Fusa Haramatsu, Shigetaro Hotta, Yae Kato, Karunosuke Kawamura, Yosaburo Matsukawa, Itsusaburo Mita, Shigesaburo Moriyoshi, Sadakichi Shibuya, Shiozo Shio, Shika Sonoda, Matsukichi Tanimoto, Misu Terao, Chozo Yabe, Hisaji Yoshida, Kenjiro Ehama, Ume Imamura, Magoemon Omoto, Fuyuno Okada, Kimi Suzuki, Kodenji Yokozawa, Shonosuke Hachiya, Matsutaro Iwata, Saizo Obata, Kin Shimada, Keiichi Toyoda, Ichiro Hirose, Miyoshi Muraoka, Tokuzo Okazaki, Kiyohei Shoji, Rikizo Yamaguchi.

California, Tule Lake and other relocation camps (All deaths in 1942): Kikue Arao, Totani Awano, Kenji Oriki, Kikue Fujita, Komatsu Higashihata, Kumataro Hiraoka, Mitsuo Hiroshima, Kinujiro Imai, Den Iwasaki, Ryuichi Kaibara, Takeichi Kanemoto, Gozo Kido, Kihjiro Koto, Denzaku Mafune, Takichi Manabe, Matsubara (girl), Genichi Miyake, Masahiro Maezaru, Tsurukichi Nagafuji, Manzo Nishimura, Yoshio Oda, Kohei Obara, Iwashiko Sawai, Seiichi Takebayashi, Toku Tanabe, Kenzo Toda, Mitzuro Tsukamoto, Geka Yamada, Yamuro (boy), Komatsu Higashihara, Kohei Obata, Kinjiro Koto, Yosuke Tokunaga, Koshiro Miyamoto, Iwahiko Yamashita, Iwahiko Sawai, Shuzaburo Doi, Tsunekichi Azuka, Sue Hamagami, Kichihei Matsumane, Hanako Saito, Kyuzo Kumagi, Unana Yamashita, Hisajiro Taketa, Kanari Takemori, Sakuzo Mori, Kaneichi Ooka, Kanichi Mori, Mitsue Kashi, Toichi Nakatomi, Shigeno Doi, Kazuma Miyamura, Kaneo Nishimoto, Kingo Matsuoka, Magotaro Matsuura, Seizo Okubo, Chujiro Matsumoto, Shizuno Kawada, Yoshio Goto, Mitsuzo Aso, Tama Tomae, Kinosuke Ikeyama, Matsu Tanabe, Katsumi Masui, Minetaro Kawasaki, Jinzo Yoshida, June Yasuda, Fusa Hayashida, Kunihei Yoshida, Seiji Ogawa, Tanichi Kodama, Toratato Nakaya, Motoichi Mizuhata, Kikumatsu Hida, James Ito, Takeshi Watanabe, Ura Kawakami, Toraso Kanzawa, Katsuko Nakano.

Places of their deaths not known 1942: Sumikazu Toma, Shun Hatano, Shusaburo Yamamoto, Shizue Sano, Kichio Hayashi, Shin Nagao, Utaro Shoji, Tetsuo Kusaba, Kyutaro Narubayashi, Otomatsu Kinoshita, Noriyuki Arasa, Nakashiro Hara, Toshio Nozawa, Chie Amabe, Sakamoto (infant), Yasumasu Enoki, Zenkuro Kakoi, Kanitaro Sakuma, Takashi Saeki, Seiji Yamaguchi, Toichi Shirakawa, Saichi Furumai, Kimiko Handa, Koshika Miyazaki, Fusasuke Nakahara, Midori Furuya, Toshiro Ogata, Saburo Nakaoka, Shigekazu Ikuma.

Place of his death and date not known: Masazo Sueda.

Gerome Relocation Camp at Arkansas: Setsu Fujimura, Eijiro Kojima, Toshikichi Hachiya.

Granada Relocation Camp in Colorado: Tamashiro Fukazawa, Sho Fujio, Kazumi Honda, Konosuke Kinoshita, Fusako Kubo, Fumio Masaoka, Iwagoro Matsushita, Shinko Morishita, Toyojiro Nakamura, Ryonosuke Nakane, Taneko Noguchi, Hiroshi Okamura, Fuji Onishi, Yoshizo Sato, Kosaburo Sotomura, Paul Takemura, Danji Tamura, John Tsutsui, Yoshimi Unoki, Kohei Watanabe, Yasue Yamamoto, Sei Yoshioka, Wakae Yoshihara.

Hart Mountains Relocation Camp in Wyoming: Jean Watanabe, Seiichi Nomura, Harry Tominaga, Harumi Furukawa, Metoshi Miyahara, Tokichiro Okamoto, Kimi Horino, Tomoko Ogami, Masaji Enoki, Tokitake.

Poston Relocation Camp in Arizona: Masa Doi, Somiko Hamai, Yasu Hasegawa, Kinoe Kubota, Kane Maki, Sumi Nishii, Mikinosuke Oita, Kame Okuta, Motosue Miki.

Salt Lake City Relocation Camp in Utah: Shu Baba.

Places of their deaths not known, 1942: Matsunosuke Murakami, Sachie Nakagiri, Keihachi Hashimoto, Yasuo Kamachi, Sachio Yagura, Chizuko Watanabe, Tane Watanabe, Kichizaemon Ageishi, Roy Hasegawa, Sakae Okazaki, Nobuzo Koura, Shu Togami, Saisaku Onodera, Ken Ogura, Kosaburo Kitada, Sachiko Watanabe, Edna Muraoka, Eiko Kariya, Miyano Nomura, Tetsuzo Okazaki, Noboru Kurokawa, Shiha Ozaki, Tamaichi Kamiura, Miya Shiida, Midori Takayama, Sachiko Sawamura, Francis Fujino, James Kanagawa, Tokuichi Yoshihara, Saki Toyama, Yasuo Minamizaki, Tasuke Ishii, Reiko Kawaguchi, Sumi Izumida, Naoji Izumida, Naoji Sugimoto, Yakuro Hachisuga, Minoru Kihara.

Japanese residents in India: Suekuro Uemura, Saiko Hirota, a son of Sansei Cho, Tsuruko Hayashi, Haruko Tani, Kiku Nishimura, Miyahiro Kutsumi, Tatsu Chinko, Taro Komaki, Chikako Harada, Akira Mine, Shikako Inoue, Kikichi Koike, Tatsu Tatsumi, Tomiko Sawada, Noshi Asamoto, Kumayo Okabayashi, Fuku Araki, Kamekichi Kawabata, Toku Omiya, Shinkichi Kuki, Bei Teiko, Masakazu Wada, Sada Eura, Michio Fukuda, Soichiro Wakao, Jinsaburo Ohira, Katsuzo Uehara, Gozo Nakamura, Kame Asahiyama, Tokuko Baba, Tadashi Ogasawara, Joji Sakai, Jirozo Miyazaki, Nagamatsu Suzuki, Yoshino Morio, Riyo Yasunaga, Itoko Nakajima, Kuni Itasugi, Sookichi Fukumoto, Torakichi Kikukawa, Kyohei Hiyoshi, Kikushige Furuya, Sasanji Shimizu, Kuniko Kubodera, Matsu Toyoda, Kazuyo Isobe, Kiyoko Kohhachi, Shigesuke Yamazaki, Masuke Michiyama, Gihachi Oyama, Nobuo Yamamoto, Sugino Morikawa, Ichizo Kitani, Kansaburo Noda, Ha Kopen, Kenzo Goto, Kakichi Kinjo, Masuyoshi Inoue, Chugo Hamaoka, Kameshichi Hosoya, Shinji Miyazaki, Fusa Hashimoto, Ito Ori, Sansuke Shinjo, Kiniteru Yamaki, Harue Shinozaki, Sakujiro Maeda, Some Ieda, Tsune Yoshida, Inosuke Yoshida, Mitsuyo Hirayama, Asa Tsukuda, Yae Ito, Saiji Sameoka, Gohei Yokui, Ishi Taura, Suehiko Sotoi, Sotaro Ikeda, Kiichi Okamoto, Io Tanaka, Mitsuteru Hayashi, Kimi Miyazaki, Kono Yasaka, Haruzo Harada, Yae Mori, Kihei Sakaguchi, Kiyoko Yuki, Konojo Kubo, Munoyoshi Kawaguchi, Shizu Ojo, Sukehachi Kagawa, Kuniji Mihashi, Kiku Koda, Iwao Isojima, Monchemei Nakagami, Gihei Ikegami, Itsuo Ikeda, Yoko Kobayashi, Tsuru Masuya, Chokichi Haila, Masu Araki, Kume Matsuno, a son of Shoen Chin, Jo Iwasaki, Haru Nomura, Kao Chin, Riya Sakai, Tsuchio Ueda, Kura Naruse, Ei Sonokawa, Riki Ito, Manjiro Morizaki, Yoshi Yamazaki, Konjo Chin, Koji Sakai, Hchihin Ko, Tehshin Kyo, Myusho Chin, Yoshi Yamagata, Sadao Hagiwara, Ryuhei Moritani, Taisuke Kasuga, Yasujiro Uraguchi, Saji Kajihara, Hatsu Tokitsu, Yoshi Kuroiwa, Yokichi Goto, Yoshihiro Arima, Mitsuru Asafuma, Kokichi Yonetani, Munejiro Hirakata, Masaji Chuji, Motoichi Nemura, Chokichi Nagao, Hideko Ishibashi, Masakata Joma, Yoshi Tamura, Kutokagi Nakakane, Saio Miyazaki, Toshimatsu Shimono, Hiroichi Kobayashi, Masaichi Kida.

Japanese residents in Australia who passed away at various internment camps: Otomatsu Araki, Keisuri Ba, Aijiro Goto, Otojiro Hama, Hatsune Hama, Suemoto Hiyoshi, Kasuke Hasebe, Unosuke Hashimoto, Risaburo Horio, Suejiro Hoga, Tomoo Imamura, Kiyo Ishibashi, Tokusuke Ishibashi, Karoku Kato, Hisaichi Katsuda, Kan Pi Ho, Cherry Kinda, Kayo Kameda, Kunizo Kuroiwa, Masu Kusano, Tokuji Kasegawa, Yoneichi Kuramoto, Matsuei Miyamoto, Gennosuke Minikame, Shoichi Maezaki, Komataro Matsumoto, Otota Masuda, Ryoichi Muromoto, Ito Masuda, Kisaku Mori, Saiji Mizumoto, Totaro Matsumoto, Tsutomu Morimoto, Togoro Toba, Nisaburo Murai, Kabato Miyazaki, Jiro Muramatsu, Masanobu Nakao, Kimie Namie, Otomatsu Nakamoto, Arakichi Nishimura, Shichiemon Nishihara, Osuma Noguchi, Matsujiro Nakayama, Keisaku Nagao, Yaokichi Nakamura, Tankichi Nabeshima, Rie Onoda, Yoshitaro Okazaki, Sadahei Ota, Ko Otomo, Rako, Kikosaburo Tobukuro, Yasukichi Suga, Kanichi Sugafuku, Yasukuni Sano, Shimpei Shirasugi, Kohei Suwa, Shakin Shi, Tokuzo Sato, Kasuke Shiozaki, Kingoro Sakashita, Bo Sai, Sho Sai, Hidekichi Sato, Tamaji Shiraga, Inokichi Sauzuki, Yoshitsune Sakamoto, Tsuwanokatanabe, Haruo Tsunami, Haruo Tokunaga, Rioshikyo Tai, Tanematsu Tomonaga, Munehiro Tsuda, Bruno Tokunaga, Masataro Ueda, Etsujiro Yamada, Kisuzo Yamada, Naoichi Yamada, Masao Yamada, Masa Yanaji, Eizo Yamashita, Misao Watanabe, Yoshie Shigeno, Kinichi Iida, Danzo Hiyoshi, Tsunetaro Izumi, Yoshizo Okada, Yukie Kurimoto, Maria Frederick Miyakuni, Kame Uehara, Saburo Uehara, Michitaro Kishiro, Masao Yamada, Sadatoshi Tachi, Morikichi Wakizaka, Mori Shiose, Tomida Hirahara, Ryokin Ko, Kumaichi Osaki, Tokubei Yokoyama, Haritaro Nakamura, Matsutaro Ouchi, Kame Urazaki, Toku Oshiro, Denjiro Hatamura, Yasubei Nishi, Tomekichi Koshise, Jitaro Wada, Yahei Ikeda, Jimbei Taniguchi, Jinsuke Aratani, Seki Tanaka, Naseji Mazaki, Kunio Sakamoto, Tomotaro Okano, Tokukichi Kojima, Fukutaro Kurihara, Keiji Yonekawa, Hidenosuke Okubo, Iwataro Murata, Yasukichi Murayama, Kumazo Matsumoto, Ichimatsu Go, Shitaro Kanoku, Asajiro Tomita, Shige Yamaguchi, Jiniatsu Ri.

JAVA'S ARMY EXHORTED ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces on Isle Makes Stirring Address

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 9.—The Java Volunteer Defense Army was exhorted by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Java, in an address yesterday to destroy through a demonstration of its fighting spirit the American, British, and Netherlands influences which still are at work on the island and bring to the Indonesians the conditions which would enable them to live in peace and happiness.

The Supreme Commander's address of instructions to the Defense Army was made on the occasion of the first anniversary of its organization.

The Army, as the Supreme Commander stood before it, was in sharp contrast with what it was at the time it came into being. It was imposing and inspiring, the result of the fact that there has not been a single day on which the officers and men neglected their training under the supervision of the Japanese Forces.

Inspects Army

The Supreme Commander's address followed a proclamation to the residents of the island. When he was through with his instructions he inspected the Army.

The Supreme Commander's address follows:

"The 300 years of Dutch rule in Java which was marked by every iniquity, the ruthless exploitation of its native inhabitants and the application of all manners of pressure to them as though they were slaves came to an end when the Japanese Forces, under the banner of liberation, made their benign influence felt in the South.

"From that time on the Indonesians, as members of the great community of Greater East Asiatic races, put themselves under the direction of the Japanese Forces and conscientiously and energetically performed their duty to Greater East Asia in employing themselves on the construction of new Java.

"There have since then elapsed two and a half years, during which when the establishment of the Java Defense Volunteer Army was announced you were quick to join the Army and to take part in the great work of defending the island in conjunction with the Japanese.

"It happens that your country has been given the promise of independence. Therefore, you are the forerunners of the National Independence Army of the East Indies which is to come into being in the future.

Stresses Enemy's Aim

"At this day the enemy with more determination than ever is plotting to make the various races of Greater East Asia become divided against themselves and antagonistic with one another.

"You need to realize the situation profoundly, to be quick to get over the individualistic way of thinking which occasioned America, Britain, and the Netherlands to carry on thought intrigues among you and the other members of your race, to achieve the solidarity of the Indonesian race, to be thoroughly conscious of being a race of Greater East Asia, and to train yourselves so as to be in possession of every qualification needed for the task of defeating the enemy in his designs and of leading your race along the right path.

"Above all, you are called upon to put into practice what you profess. Put another way, under Japanese direction you are to trust one another and by the display of your fighting spirit to defeat the enemy so as to end the evils which the enemy transplant in the soil of your country."

Press Comments

Wednesday, October 11

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFLICT IN EAST AND WEST

YOMIURI-HOCHI — That within the anti-Axis camp there is a fundamental inconsistency in the relationship of interests between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union has already been pointed out. It has also been revealed that between America and Britain there is a conflict going on.

One example of this from most recent events is the discrimination with regard to entering the city of Paris; another is the issue concerning Britain's role in the battle of the Pacific. As to the first mentioned example the British charge that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander of the European Invasion Forces, after the fall of Paris prohibited people not connected with the armed forces from entering the city. And yet, they charge American businessmen have been allowed to enter Paris disguised as staff members of the Red Cross or lower rank officers, whereas British businessmen have been excluded altogether.

As regards the second issue, at the recent Quebec Conference Churchill succeeded in arranging for the participation of the British forces in the Pacific operations. American capitalists had been bringing pressure to bear upon the military leaders of their country, urging them that the war in the Pacific should be fought by America alone.

What all this boils down to is that American capital is planning to dominate not only Western and Central Europe, the Pacific and China, but if possible also India. Step by step they hope to realize their ambition of replacing the Union Jack with the Star Spangled Banner. However, British capital will not so tamely submit to such treatment.

American capital has clearly stipulated that the present European war is an imperialistic war and, taking advantage of this opportunity, it has made plans to establish an American Empire in succession to the British Empire. This has already been mentioned in our columns before. The aim in giving aid to Britain, which was the forerunner of the Lend-Lease, was to "buy up" the domain of the British Empire. It could not be supposed that Britain did not see through this scheme but at that time she was in such a position that she would have suffered defeat unless she succeeded in dragging America into the war. She could do nothing but say "yes" to everything. But with the more favorable turn in the war situation, Britain has come out strong again.

How far Britain will succeed in standing up for her interests, and how much the Anglo-American relations will deteriorate, is something we do not know yet. But a foreign cable dispatch to the effect that Churchill has now shown up in Moscow has aroused our interest. Regarding Churchill's business in Moscow, one can think of various matters in connection with the Quebec Conference or the conversations on the guarantee of international security; and there is also the possibility that he may touch upon the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Pacific.

Britain, while joining with America vis-a-vis the Soviet Union on the basis of common interests, at the same time has been utilizing the pressure of the Soviet Union in the Anglo-American conflict in order to reach a compromise favorable to herself. On the European issues this can be understood, but now it seems that Britain is trying the same method in regard to the Pacific too.

America may wish to monopolize the Pacific, but this need not necessarily mean that she will push ahead with the battle in the Pacific by her own strength alone. And this is what Britain has fixed her eye upon. Both in order to resist America's forcefulness and terminate as quickly as possible the war of the Pacific, too, which is only secondary in comparison with the European war, she wishes to borrow the strength of the Soviet Union. This point we cannot overlook.

U.S.-BRITAIN SOVIET AND DECISIVE BATTLE AGAINST JAPAN

ASAHI—In accordance with the strategic concept of switching from the war in Europe to a general decisive battle against Japan, the enemy has taken up the idea of a general decisive battle against Japan as a realistic issue of the moment. The enemy, hastily concluding that the European War will end early, wishes to combine the main Anglo-American forces and smash Japan at one stroke. This is the basis of his blind concept.

The Anglo-American war with Germany is progressing in the former's favor, but due to the valiant fighting of the German forces there is no knowing when the war will end. Moreover, as the distance between the east-advancing Anglo-American and west-advancing Soviet troops becomes shorter, the conflict of interests has come to be more undisguised.

The Anglo-Americans have taken up the idea of a general decisive battle with Japan, but they have had to recognize that a serious change has come in their relations with the Soviet Union in Europe, with East Europe and Balkan as the arena; and that in East Asia no definite understanding exists between them and the Soviet Union.

Supposing that the fighting switches from Europe to East Asia, it is not impossible that at such a moment the relations among America, Britain and the Soviet Union should not only be shaken but reduced to nought. While the Anglo-Americans are impatiently trying to pierce the German borders, the Soviets are taking independent action in the Balkans. And while the Anglo-Americans thus continue battling in East Asia, the Soviet Union might make full use of the chance for independent action in Europe.

While the relations among the three Powers are thus undeniably at a crossroad, it would be foolish to imagine that this relation will straight away develop into an open breach. The fact must not be overlooked that the Anglo-Americans are making great efforts to maintain their relations with the Soviet Union. This maintenance of relations with the Soviet Union is considered as the criterion in judging Roosevelt's and Churchill's abilities as war leaders of their countries. And it must also be recognized that the Soviet Union is making special efforts in this respect.

Soon after the second Quebec Conference, Churchill expressed his hopes for a U.S.-Britain-Soviet conference as he desired to have another "Teheran" meeting regarding the war against Japan. Thus, America and Britain think that as the true starting point of the general decisive battle against Japan, they must stabilize their relations with the Soviet Union in East Asia. The statement by Walter Lippmann noted American commentator, to the effect that "unless Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking participate in the war against Japan" there could be no guarantee for the future of East Asia, must not be overlooked.

It is a difficult task for the Anglo-Americans to cooperate in East Asia with the Soviet Union who is maintaining strictly neutral relations with Japan and who refuses to recognize Chungking as "a future strong Power." However deep-rooted the mutual conflicts among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union may be, there is always at work a strong political influence to overcome such conflicts. Not content with their endeavor to adjust relations with the Soviet Union diplomatically, the Anglo-Americans recognize as one of the important points in their war politics the control of anti-Soviet activities in their own countries.

As long as such a policy on the part of Roosevelt and Churchill does not collapse internally, a natural split in the relations among America, Britain and the Soviet Union is unthinkable. We should not make the mistake of judging the enemy camp solely by considering the conflict of interests among the three Powers as inevitable and slight the question of our own political guidance.

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Blackmailing an Ally

The successful progress of the Japanese offensive in Kwangsi coupled with the capture of Foochow has given rise to a new wave of acrimonious attacks upon Chungking by the American press. The bitterness of the American criticisms of Chungking can well be understood, for the defeat of the Chungking armies by the Japanese has completely upset the cherished American plans for the campaign against Japan.

The Japanese drive toward Kweilin in Kwangsi has completely frustrated the plans of the Americans to establish advance air bases on the China mainland within easy radius of Japan for the large-scale bombing of the heart of the Japanese homeland, while the Japanese operations in the region around Foochow has blasted the hopes of the Americans of effecting a landing in force on the Fukien coast to open up an American attack on the Japanese Army on the China mainland. The continuation of the Japanese campaign may furthermore soon open up a rail transportation route between Japan and the Southern Regions to supplement the more exposed sea route, immeasurably adding to the accessibility of raw materials from the South for the use of Japan's war industries and the supplying of the Japanese Forces in the southern theaters of war. It is no wonder that the Americans are bitterly discomfited by these developments.

For these developments the Americans have, of course, nobody but themselves to blame. Counting upon Chungking to do all their heavy fighting for them, the Americans have nevertheless failed to send Chungking any effective aid. The much vaunted supply route over the Himalayas has been virtually monopolized for the supplying of the American air force in China with the Chungking forces getting nothing but the thinnest trickle of token assistance with whatever is left over after the American needs have been fulfilled. It is to divert attention from the failure of the United States to do her share that the American press is concentrating so hard on throwing the blame upon the alleged shortcomings of Chungking.

Chungking observers rightly comment that these American criticisms are not spontaneous but bear all the earmarks of having a common origin which was obviously officially inspired. The Baltimore Sun charges that Chungking's military efforts are being blocked by politics and that Chiang Kai-shek "spends so much time protecting his position that he can give the war only a part of his time." The Washington Post attributes the lack of training of the Chungking forces to the corruption of the Chungking authorities and warns that a thorough overhauling of the Chungking governmental structure is necessary. The Associated Press, accusing Chiang Kai-shek of spending a large part of his manpower, and supplies to maintain an inactive front against the Yenan regime, suggests that Chiang may have to be forced to step aside in favor of a coalition administration and that General Joseph Stilwell may have to be given the Supreme Command in China to control the Chungking army and to reorganize Chungking's war efforts.

The United States News, after repeating these same charges, intimates that Chiang refuses to allow more than a handful of Chungking troops to be trained under American instructorship for fear that a large Chungking army trained under General Stilwell might some day challenge his own leadership. Then, significantly, this journal adds that the recent Chungking defeats have "brought the United States Government to a fork in the road in its relations with the Chiang Kai-shek government. . . . Hanging in the balance is not only a vital phase of the Japanese War but also the post-war position of Chungking in world affairs. The American officials are asking whether Chungking is to go forward to a genuine place as one of the Big Four or is to sink back to the state of anarchy and chaos."

Thus it is revealed that the Americans not only intend to throw the blame for the failure of the American military plans in China upon the shoulders of Chungking but they intend to utilize this occasion to subordinate Chungking more than ever under direct American control. Blackmailing an ally is apparently one of the techniques of American imperialism.

Degenerated Politics

Although President Roosevelt told the American public that he would not campaign for re-election in the usual political sense of that term because he was too busy with his work of prosecuting the war, he has nevertheless already made two campaign speeches over the air in which he has himself blasted the avowed hopes of some of the Democratic leaders to keep the campaign on a "high plane." His speech a few days ago in which he denounced the Republican presidential candidate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, and his supporters as a bunch of "rabble rousers" is adequate proof that the campaign for the highest office in the United States has already degenerated into a boisterous and unscrupulous tussle befitting a violent borough election campaign.

The mud-slinging which both the Democrats and Republicans are equally guilty, was brought to a high point on Monday by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who with Secretary of Labor Miss Frances Perkins has been one of the chief targets of the acrimonious Republican attacks on the Administration. Speaking at Los Angeles, Ickes made the sensational charge that Dewey was trying to lead into the American Government a "Trojan Horse" full of a "prize group of isolationists and rabble rousers." Among the "Trojan Horsemen" Ickes named Robert Rutherford McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News, William Randolph Hearst, publisher of the Hearst chain of newspapers, John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs adviser to Dewey, Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, and other persons who have been sharply critical of Roosevelt's administration.

But even more significant of the mud-slinging tactics that has now leaped to the forefront in the presidential campaign is the charge by Ickes that "this prize group of isolationists and rabble rousers will leap from the Trojan Horse if Dewey is elected and will proceed to take over and foist upon the people of this country and work their own destructive vicious ideas of isolationism and hatred (hatred for the Soviet Union)." This outburst of Ickes was without doubt an answer to charges by Republicans, including Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, that Roosevelt was planning to "sell" the United States to the Communists.

With the presidential election less than a month away, it will be interesting to see just what effect such sarcasm by Ickes will have on the voting public as the suggestion that Dewey will make former President Herbert Hoover, whom he described as "appeasement champion and veteran foe of the Soviet Union," Secretary of State if elected. Possibly, Ickes was hitting back at Dewey's former attack that Ickes, Miss Perkins and some other members of the Cabinet were campaigning for Roosevelt because they themselves were campaigning for a "fourth term." And possibly, too, because the latest Gallup Poll has shown that 51 per cent of the voters are for Roosevelt and 49 per cent for Dewey, a far closer race than predicted by many of the American political experts.

Such is the American political scene today in which not even the chief executive of the country and his cabinet members are refraining from acrimonious personal attacks which are filling the newspaper columns to the "delight" of the sensation-seeking American public. Apparently the fact that a war is going on makes no difference, either. But that is not strange in America where politicians observe no scruples in attempting to get what they are after.

WAR AND PROGRESS

Warfare Stimulates Constructive Development

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Dr. Setsurei Miyake, a veteran writer in Japanese literary circles, in his magazine "Gakan" which he publishes himself. It is entitled "The Efficacy of War."

When Richard Cobden died in 1865, he believed that an everlasting peace would come during the twentieth century. His intimate friend and comrade, John Bright, however, died in 1889, extremely skeptical of the possibility of an eternal peace in which he had formerly believed. France which had been defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 pledged to avenge her defeat; Germany, on the other hand, was ever ready to meet her on the field of battle at any moment. Other nations were expanding their armaments in readiness for any eventuality. Thus it was that the term "armed peace" came into use to designate the then prevailing peace in Europe. The Boer War broke out at the close of the nineteenth century, followed by the Russo-Japanese War at the threshold of the twentieth century. The First World War then broke out in 1914 only to be followed by another global war whose end is yet unpredictable.

Thus, Cobden's hopes for an eternal world peace have proved to be a vain dream. Now what do we mean by eternal world peace? Is it desirable to banish all wars and to settle all international disputes by the court of arbitration? While it is admitted that an appeal to violence is due to the failure of one or both parties to settle a dispute, what is the proper way of settling such international disputes on which no agreement is possible? Disputes among individual citizens are settled by the Government but what about the settlement of disputes between different governments? Nations may appeal to the world's court of arbitration but what will be the solution of a question arising from the refusal of a nation to abide by the court's decision? The impotency of such a method of solution is best testified by the inaneness of The Hague World Court.

It is undeniable that war has proved a cause of progress for human endeavors. The development of the engines of war has always progressed before that of any other thing, especially today, to such an extent that war has been regarded by some people as indispensable for the progress of mankind. Human life is three-dimensional: it has length, width and depth. By length is meant longevity, by width is meant human enterprise and by depth is meant human cultivation.

Today, man can fly through the skies a feat which one thousand years ago or even one hundred years ago men believed impossible. Great indeed is human power. Seeing that the power of aviation is a vital factor of war prosecution today, the great role played by war in human progress is apparent. Men usually speak about their determination to meet death in carrying out some great enterprise; but this on a large scale is exactly what war is. For in war many people are made to face death. Formerly, to engage in a war was the privilege of some special privileged class, and farmers and traders were not permitted to participate in it. Universal conscription which extended this privilege to all classes of people may end in the destruction of mankind or may stimulate its future advancement.

It is at times of war that most people become deadly earnest in their life, especially when the destiny of their nation hangs in balance. A world-wide war stimulates the general progress of mankind as each person becomes prepared to die on the battlefield. One may contend that international disputes should be settled by diplomatic means instead of resorting to military weapons. But human intelligence has not advanced sufficiently to that point where reason can dictate human affairs.

Fruits of Wisdom

If you devote your time to study, you will avoid all the irksomeness of this life, nor will you long for the approach of night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, not your society insupportable to others.—Seneca.

• • •

As men of sense and genius say much in few words, so on the other hand the weak and foolish speak much and say little.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

No one is safe from slander. The best way is to pay no attention to it, but live in innocence and let the world talk.—Moliere.

• • •

Stately spring! whose robe-folds are valleys, whose breast-bouquet is gardens, and whose blush is a vernal evening.—Richter.

The Plight of Britain

U.S. Imperialistic Ambition and Soviet Union's Political Offensive Harass British Officials

Editor's Note: The following article by Kumao Hamada appeared recently in the Gaiko Hyoron.

Critical is the position of Britain today faced as she is with the war against Japan and Germany, the pressure of the United States and the Soviet Union and the separationist tendencies within the British Empire. The westward advance of the Red Army and the attempts of the United States to absorb the British Empire are forces today which, like the attacks of Japan and Germany, strike at the very foundation of Pax Britannica. This is the price that Britain is today paying for her participation in the anti-Axis camp. Internally Britain, the old senile lion, is not only fighting to keep herself intact despite the desire of the British Dominions toward greater and greater autonomy but Britain is also being attacked by Japan and Germany from the front and the United States and the Soviet Union from the rear.

The pressure of Japan on India, Germany's greater sphere economy, the penetration of the Soviet Union into Eastern Europe and into the Mediterranean, the policy of the United States with her overwhelming supremacy in shipping, aircraft, capital and trade to make Britain a stooge are all great external forces which are gradually bringing about the fall of the British Empire. On the other hand, the internal factors bringing about the inevitable crumpling of the British Empire are Britain's declining population, the tendency on the part of the British Dominions to increase their military and industrial power and to rely more and more on the United States and the decline in the power of Churchill's Conservative Party with the rise of the leftist elements in England. These external and internal forces make it inevitable that Britain will have to go the way of all flesh.

Expansion of U.S. Influence

The penetration of American influence into Britain's sphere of influence has been positive and thorough. The British subservience to the United States began with the lease of the British possessions and bases in the Caribbean, etc. to the United States in exchange for 99 American destroyers just after the outbreak of the European war. In Canada, Australia, India, Africa, Western Asia and South America, Britain has been forced to give up her power of leadership to the United States; in nearly every British possession today, American troops have made their invasion as a precursory to the final absorption by the United States of the British Empire. The point has been reached where the once almighty British navy and the British merchant marine which kept the British Empire together can no longer perform their role of defense without the assistance of the United States fleet. Thus, behind the present struggle of the United States and Britain against the Axis forces is seen a conflict between the two Powers which started toward the beginning of the first World War. There is therefore more than a passing significance in his remark made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that he was President Roosevelt's lieutenant. That statement was made not only to win the good favor of the United States but was also an open admission of the subservience of Britain to her Atlantic ally.

In a word, America today is biting into the British Empire. It might even be said that the United States has already taken Britain under her wing. Wendell Willkie's statement in his "One World" that the dissolution of the British Empire is inevitable; the statement of the President of Columbia University that the leadership of the world in the post-war period must rest in the hands of the United States; the advocacy by the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Robert McCormick, that the British Empire must be merged with the United States; one American Senator's plan to absorb British possessions in connection with his proposal for the conclusion of an Anglo-American common defense alliance; the demands for the acquisition of British oil rights and military bases in exchange for American Lend-Lease delivering; and the American attempt to wrest Britain's vested rights in oil and civil aviation at the Anglo-American oil and aviation conferences are clear demonstrations of the nature of the Anglo-American rivalry. Thus, the United States, by fair means and foul, is attempting to snuff the life out of the British Empire.

Price of Soviet Aid

Furthermore, for the prosecution of war against Germany, Britain also became later an ally of the Soviet Union. Although Britain has been attempting to utilize her alliance with the Soviet Union in order to force the United States to be good toward the British people, Britain has also had to face the grim fact that she cannot obtain Soviet aid except at a price. Britain has had to recognize the Soviet Union's march westward and to recognize Eastern Europe as the Soviet Union's legitimate sphere.

The fact that the Soviet Union has launched on a vigorous political offensive in Europe parallel with her military operations following the Moscow and Teheran Conferences is not only due to Stalin's dynamic diplomacy but also due to the Anglo-American recognition of Soviet voice in European affairs. That is clear from Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on February 22. Said Churchill in gist: As far as Britain is concerned, she is ready to recognize the Soviet Union's position regarding her necessity for defense against attacks from the West and, for this reason, Britain is ready, with the aid of the United States, to cooperate with the Soviet Union so that she may realize her demands.

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, following the advance of the Red Army westward and the pledge given by the Anglo-Americans, has launched on a vigorous diplomatic offensive. How vigorous this offensive is can be seen from the enumeration of her diplomatic achievements: the conclusion of the Soviet-Czechoslovakia mutual aid pact; the rising movement for Pan-Slavism; the Soviet pressure against the Polish emigre regime at London; the pressure against Finland; the demand against the Balkan countries to quit the war; the Soviet support of Tito's regime in Yugoslavia; the recognition by the Soviet Union of the autonomy of her component republics in military and diplomatic affairs, the Soviet acquisition of one-third share in the surrendered Italian fleet; the Soviet Union's demand for military bases in Syria, Northern Africa and Southern Italy; the rumor about the offer to the Soviet Union of the Suez Canal stocks; the independent action in recognizing the Badoglio regime and the manuevers of the Communists in the De Gaullist regime.

That Churchill had to champion the Soviet Union's right to the necessity for defense against attacks from the West was painful, to say the least, to the Anglo-Americans. For some time, therefore, there has been reported to plan to divide Europe into two areas, one for the Soviets and the other for Britain; but, with the advance of the Soviet Union toward Eastern Europe, into the Mediterranean and with the possibility of the Red shadow hanging over entire Europe, there has been a demand in Britain for a re-examination of her Soviet policy.

Faced With Three Choices

Thus, Britain at the present moment is faced with these choices if she is to save herself from extermination: the division of Europe into two; the revival of the balance of power policy; the strengthening of the British Empire; union with the United States. The problem before British diplomacy at the present juncture is baffling. Britain, indeed, stands at the crossroads of her destiny.

In its editorial on March 10 of last year, the London Times presented the plan for the separation of Europe into two parts, obviously reflecting Churchill's Soviet policy of the time. The Times based this plan on the assumption that the use of the 19th century balance of power was now ineffective and that the stability of Eastern Europe cannot be gained without the support of the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts on December 25, stated that Britain, sandwiched between the Soviet Union, the new Colossus of Europe, and the United States with her vast resources must bring the smaller democracies of Western Europe under her protective wings and thus bring about the formation of a "Trinity of Powers."

Amplifying this theme, ex-War Minister Hore-Belisha said in May of this year in the House of Commons: It would not be irrational to demand some sort of transference of sovereignty by the countries on the coast of Western Europe. With the Soviet plan for maintenance of stability in Eastern Europe, surely the Soviet Union would have no reason to oppose Britain's plan to gather the smaller countries of Western Europe under her wings. The Union or federation of Holland, Belgium and France under Britain would be an assurance against the outbreak of another world war. Berkenhead also declared that Britain is in a favorable position to unite these smaller nations of Western Europe under her leadership, and added that he was sure such a policy would not arouse the animosity of the Soviet Union.

However, with the emergence of the Soviet-Polish dispute and the advance of the Soviet Union westward, there has been a tendency toward the espousal of other proposals than the [illegible] for the division of Europe into two spheres. For instance, the Daily Herald on February 28 declared that the division of Europe would create serious economic complications and would revive antagonisms. The Observer on February 27 charged that the British Government, in its desire to meet the demands of the Soviet Union, has sacrificed the Atlantic Charter and added that Churchill cannot possibly represent the British people who want the principles of this Charter observed. Again the Daily Herald on March 31 deplored the fact that Britain was permitting the Soviet Union to have her way, and demanded the resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Two Big Problems

Churchill's policy seems to be to create a British-sponsored bloc of nations in Western Europe in exchange for British recognition of the Soviet Union's supremacy in Eastern Europe. The two big problems facing Britain are the fact that the British recognition of the Soviet supremacy in Eastern Europe is a violation of the Atlantic Charter while her policy to smash Germany would invite the danger of Soviet hegemony over all Europe. The question before England is whether the Soviet Union or Germany should be her friend in Europe. As German Propaganda Minister Goebbels declared recently: If Germany collapses, British celebrations will not last long as there will soon be Communist demonstrations in England.

This is probably the reason for the revival of the discussion of the balance of power theory to utilize Germany in Britain's plan of defense against the Soviet Union. The 19th Century and After presented this view in its September issue last year. Said this journal: The retreat of Britain from Eastern Europe is to retreat from all Europe. The result would be isolation for Britain and the destruction of her rights in the Near and Middle East and the end of her naval supremacy in the Mediterranean. The new master of Europe, the Soviet Union, with her vast materials which are equal to the combined resources of Britain and the United States, occupies an invincible position on the continent of Europe and might try to come out into the Mediterranean. Under such a situation, the only hope for Britain is to rely on Germany.

In other words, with the increasing intensity of the European war, the British public has been faced with the problem of whether Germany should be completely destroyed so that she will in the future be only a third rate Power or whether Germany should be given a liberal treatment. Thus, although Britain, along with the United States, demands haughtily the unconditional surrender of the Axis, she must also decide whether she wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union or combine with Germany to resist the Soviet Union. Britain is therefore in a dilemma. In connection with the term unconditional surrender, Churchill has recently said that it does not mean the enslavement or destruction of the German people.

Two Courses Open

There are of course, two other means of survival open to Britain who has now to decide on whether she wants Germany or the Soviet Union as her friend. These two courses are the strengthening of the British Empire and the possible merger with the United States.

Following the Quebec Conference last year, Churchill, in his address at Harvard University on September 6, stressed the necessity for collaboration among the English speaking Powers and hinted the possibility of an Anglo-American military alliance. Again ex-War Minister Hore-Belisha, one of the exponents of an Anglo-American union, has been talking much about a plan for granting the Americans and British a common citizenship. However, it must be remembered that there are elements in the United States which are opposed to such a plan. Of course, if it is suggested that the United States absorb Britain and the British Empire as McCormick states, that is a different thing but it is impossible to believe that the Americans would welcome treating Britain as an equal of the United States in the proposed Anglo-American union. Moreover, it must also be remembered that there is strong opposition even in Britain toward a union with the American upstart. One Republican Congressman has denounced the Anglo-American common citizenship plan as a violation of the American Declaration of Independence. Sinclair Lewis states that it is impossible as there is a peerage system in England while Pearl Buck could see no value in an alliance with a country which is on the verge of ruin. However, the Gallup poll last year showed 61 per cent of the American testees in favor of this plan and 25 per cent against. Republican Presidential candidate Thomas Dewey has stated that the question of an Anglo-American alliance has been submitted to the Republican Post-war Investigation Commission. H. G. Wells, on the other hand, has declared that the formation of an Anglo-American alliance would be an irresponsible, unprecedented threat to the peace of the world and humanity.

(To Be Concluded)

PROGRESSIVE PHILIPPINES

Sound War Structure Created by Filipinos

By SHUNICHI MORISHITA

As the war situation grows more intense, Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippines, becomes more firm in his belief that there can be no perfect independence for his nation without Japan's complete victory in the current war. And, with this as the highest guiding spirit, the Republic of the Philippines is now completing the formation of a sound war structure.

Though the Malacanan, the official residence of the President is a magnificent building, President Laurel has a taste for simplicity and homely values. Since his assumption of office, President Laurel has conducted all affairs in a simple manner, even the dinner or luncheons following cabinet meetings being very plain.

A trenchant lawyer, President Laurel never permitted himself to be oppressed even in the days of the Commonwealth Government under Quezon. His opinions cannot be influenced or distorted by any questionable power or wealth. This integrity of character hindered rather than helped his career in the prewar society, where the dollar reigned supreme, but with the birth of the New Republic of the Philippines, his ability swept all obstacles before him and he was unanimously elected the first President. Benigno Aquino, speaker for the National Assembly, is his energetic supporter. The recent appointment of Manuel Roxas as President of the National Planning Board has also considerably strengthened Laurel's Government, for Roxas is a financier of great repute, who enjoys the absolute support of the educated classes. Still convalescing from a recent illness, Roxas would have rejected such a responsible position but for the earnest wishes of his intimate friend, Aquino. In addition, the present Government is supported without question by such able statesmen as Clare M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Quintin Paderes, Minister of Public Works and Communications, Rafael R. Lunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Antonio de las Arras, Minister of Finance, Teofilo L. Sison, Minister of Justice, Camilio Osias, Minister of Education, Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Jorge P. Vargas, Ambassador to Japan, and the governors of Mindanao and other regions of the country.

Before the war, the political world of the Philippines was divided into various political parties. In short, "Boss politics" was rampant in the country, with all its evil influences, and little was done to bring about national and racial unification.

The Kalibapi

But, the Kalibapi, or the New Philippines Service Party, was founded on December 8, 1942 by a large number of patriots, who dissolved all the conflicting political factions into one party. At its formation, the Kalibapi was a cultural, rather than a political body, aiming at the replacement of liberalism, materialism and other Western ideas by the healthy spirit of self-sacrifice for the realization of the spiritual revolution of the Filipinos through the promotion of Oriental culture. At that time, remnants of the American forces were still active in the remote regions of the country, but Mr. Aquino, as the Vice-Chairman of the Kalibapi, risked personal dangers in order to tour all parts of the country, to enlighten his people of the new situation which had come into existence. He delivered eloquent addresses at every town and village he visited, and impressed his audience everywhere with the force and sincerity of his words. Pro-American elements among his listeners were so moved that they presented themselves before him, asking for his forgiveness. Thus, the New Philippines Service Party established branches in all districts where peace and order had been restored. At present, there are 1,600,000 members, including women and young people in the Women's Section and the Youth and Juvenile Sections of the Party.

The organization was transformed into a political party, the reform taking place in June of last year, when a committee of arrangement was appointed for the purpose. Since then, it has been playing a prominent role in drafting the national constitution, the selection of the design for the national flag, and the election of the members of the National Assembly as well as its Chairman, and the President of the new Republic.

With the completion of the new change in the makeup of the Kalibapi, Vice-Chairman, and concurrently Secretary-General, Benigno Aquino, transferred his post to Mr. Osias, and devoted his time and efforts in the prosecution of his numerous duties as Chairman of the National Assembly. However, after his return from his recent visit to Japan as a special envoy of his Government, Mr. Aquino again resumed his former post, which became vacant when Mr. Osias was appointed Minister of Education. Voicing his ideals, Mr. Aquino declared: "The political movement in the future must be aimed at the completion of ethical politics. In other words, it is the recognition of the political philosophy of the Orient. The politicians of the old regime did their best to promote their liberty and rights, but were indifferent to the prosecution of their duties. We, the statesmen of the new regime, must do our best to awaken the public to the fact that liberty and freedom must be accompanied by unification and control, and that rights are always endorsed by duties."

Self-Sufficiency Stressed

The efforts of the Philippine Government are concentrated upon the securing of a self-sufficient supply of all necessities, and the development of all natural resources for war production. Also, the solution of the food supply problem, which is the most important of all questions confronting the state, is now demanding the immediate attention of the authorities.

The inevitable decrease in food production and the interruption of food supply from abroad due to the war have rendered the food supply problem more acute than ever. And the only way open at present lies in the immediate expansion of the cultivated areas. In February, President Laurel issued an "Ordinance for compulsory farming," based on his right to enforce wartime emergency measures. All Filipinos between the ages of 16 and 60 are now required to engage in farming. A census was taken in accordance with this measure in all states of the country. Already qualified in Manila, together with the cooperation of the Chinese, Indians and Spaniards residing in the city, have been engaged in farming from the middle of May.

The Government, while on the one hand work toward the increased production of rice, corn, sweet potato and casava through the popularization of the sense of duty and industry among the peoples, is also doing its best to effect the purchase of the required quantities of rice through the Food Supply Service Association. This organ is authorized to control prices, while effecting the purchase of rice even against the will of its owners where excessive hoarding is suspected. The Government has, in order to facilitate the activities of the association, raised the maximum purchasing price to 200 pesos per 56 kilograms, and to 10 pesos per 2.2 kilograms. Meanwhile, decisive measures are being taken to eliminate all obstacles in the path of the authorities in this connection.

Among others, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Alunan, is exercising superhuman efforts in the task to tide over the food supply difficulties. There is an immense area of land awaiting cultivation in the Philippines. Thus, it is not the lack of arable land or the question of rent which must be overcome, but the lack of habit of industry. It may be said that the key to the solution of the problem lies in the diffusion of Dr. Laurel's administrative ideals throughout the country.

Sugar Plantations

In the meantime, the Government is taking necessary steps for the disposal of the surplus sugar plantations. Prior to the war, the country had been producing from 900,000 to 1,500,000 tons of sugar annually, of which only about 220,000 were needed for home consumption, the rest being exported abroad. In view of the interruption of foreign trade, many of these sugar plantations were converted into cotton fields, with the exception of the area required for the production of sugar for home consumption and the extraction of alcohol. To produce 100,000 tons of alcohol, 500,000 tons of sugar are required, and the country needs a large amount of alcohol as fuel for automobiles. Two years have passed since the commencement of the cultivation of cotton. But the successful production of cotton on a large scale cannot be achieved in a few years. The cultivators are even now exercising greater efforts with firm confidence in their final success.

Manila hemp and copra are indispensable respectively for the production of Manila rope for use on board steamers, and as a substitute for heavy oils in the industries. Due attention is also being paid to the development of all mineral resources including copper, manganese, chrome and other ores which are urgently required for the production of arms and ammunitions. The results achieved so far in this direction have been very satisfactory, the output being in excess of the quantities needed in Japan.

The construction of motor-boats is also going on smoothly, while the manufacture of semi-diesel engines is making steady progress at the same time.

Also, electric bulb plants and other industries, though on a small scale, are commencing to operate in many parts of the country, enhancing the interest of the Filipinos in technical and engineering industries. Thus, the Philippines, now free of the American yoke, is moving steadily toward the self-supply of food and other daily necessities.